

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3435.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1893.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

**BRITISH MUSEUM.**—The READING ROOMS will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, September 1, to TUESDAY, September 5, inclusive.  
Principal Librarian and Secretary.  
British Museum, August 26, 1893.

**HOLY LAND AND EGYPT.**—The Rev. HASKETT SMITH, M.A., will leave with a SELECT PARTY about the MIDDLE of SEPTEMBER, and has still a few vacancies.  
(Route arranged to avoid quarantine.)  
Application should be made at once to Rev. HASKETT SMITH, 7, Kensington-square Mansions, W., or THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus, London.

**VOYSEY'S BOOKS.**—Rev. C. VOYSEY begs for the kindly RETURN to him of COPIES of the 'MYSTERY OF FAIR,' &c., and 'SLING AND STONE,' Vols. I.—IX., which may be in possession of persons who do not care to keep them. Postage will be repaid.—Address ST. VALERY, Finchley-road, Hampstead, N.W.

## CITY of CARLISLE.

**APPOINTMENT OF LIBRARIAN AND CURATOR.**  
The Public Library and Museum Committee of the Carlisle Corporation are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of LIBRARIAN AND CURATOR, at a salary of £100 per annum, with an unfurnished house now in course of erection.  
Applicants must be thoroughly acquainted with the management and working of a Public Library and Museum, previous experience of which is indispensable, and the person appointed will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of the office.  
Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, with copies or prints of testimonials of recent date (which will not be returned), and marked 'Application for Librarian and Curator,' to be addressed to us, the undersigned, not later than the 5th day of September, 1893.  
Cavassing Members of the Corporation either directly or indirectly is prohibited and will disqualify.  
H. COLLINGWOOD, Town Clerk.  
Town Clerk's Office, Carlisle, 16th August, 1893.

**PRESS.**—Thoroughly qualified JOURNALIST, experienced in Morning, Evening, and Weekly work, is OPEN to IMMEDIATE RE-ENGAGEMENT (London preferred). Highest recommendations.—L. care of Messrs. Reynell & Son, 41, Chancery-lane, W.C.

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**THE GEORGE HENRY LEWES STUDENT-**  
SHIP will become VACANT on JANUARY 1, 1894.—Applications should be made to Prof. M. FORTER, New Museum, Cambridge, not later than December 1, 1893.

**A PROFESSOR in the University of Jena and**  
Master in the Gymnasium is prepared to RECEIVE in his house ONE or TWO BOYS intending to attend the Gymnasium.—Personal interview at Dr. CORRENTZ'S, 7, Maitland Park, Haverstock-hill, London, from September 3 to 9.

**ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—An EXAMINATION for**  
filling up about Eighteen Vacancies on the Foundation will be on the 24th SEPTEMBER NEXT.—For information apply to the BUREAU, St. Paul's School, West Kensington, W.

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**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—**  
LECTURES on ZOOLOGY.—The General Course of Lectures on ZOOLOGY, by Professor WELDON, M.A. F.R.S., will commence on WEDNESDAY, October 4th, at 1 P.M.  
A Special Course of Six Lectures, 'On the Statistics of Animal Variation,' will be given on TUESDAYS, at 3 P.M., commencing November 7th.—A Syllabus of these Lectures is being prepared and may be obtained at the Office of the College about the middle of October.  
J. M. HORSBURGH, M.A., Secretary.

**DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART,**  
NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL, South Kensington, S.W.  
Visitor—EDWARD J. POYNTER, Esq., R.A.  
Principal—JOHN C. L. SPARKES, Esq., R.A.

The ANNUAL SESSION will commence on WEDNESDAY, October 4th. Art Classes in connection with the Training School are open to the public on payment of fees. The Classes for Men and Women Students meet separately. The Studies comprise Ornament and the Figure, with a view to their ultimate use in Design and Composition, and include the Study of Plants and Flowers, the Painting of Still Life, and the Drawing and Painting of Ornament and of the Figure.

Candidates for admission who have not already passed the Second Grade Examination in Freehand Drawing, or obtained corresponding or higher successes in a similar subject at the Art Examinations of the Department, must pass the Admission Examination in Freehand Drawing.

This Examination will be held at the School on October 3rd and 10th, at 11.45 A.M. and 6.45 P.M. on both days, and on subsequent Tuesdays at frequent intervals during the Session.

Application for further information may be made in writing to the SECRETARY, Department of Science and Art, S.W., or on and after October 4th, personally to the REGISTRAR, at the School, Exhibition-road, S.W.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

**GOULIN'S "SERIES METHOD"**  
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A TRAINING COURSE for TEACHERS will be held at the CENTRAL SCHOOL of FOREIGN TONGUES, Howard House, Arundel-street, Strand, SEPTEMBER 5 to 15, 9.30 to 11.30 A.M., dealing with Class Teaching of Elementary and Advanced Series, Oral and Written; Psychological Grammar; Study of Language in Literature, &c. Fee, Two Guineas. Also Courses to go through the Series in French and German.

Syllabus on receipt of stamped envelope of the Directors, HOWARD SWAN and VICTOR BÉZIS, 4, Mount Ararat, Richmond, Surrey.

## VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

### THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS.

The SIXTY-THIRD SESSION of the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT opens OCTOBER 2. The TWENTIETH SESSION of the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, and ARTS begins OCTOBER 3.

The Classes prepare for Professional, Commercial, and University Degrees in Arts, Science, and Medicine. The Physical, Chemical, Biological, Engineering, and Leather Industries Laboratories, and the Weaving Sheds, Dyehouse, and Printing Rooms, will be open daily for Practical Work.

The following Prospectuses may be had free from the REGISTRAR:—  
(1) For Regular Day Students.  
(2) For Occasional and Evening Students.  
(3) Classes in Agriculture.  
(4) For Medical Students.

A Hall of Residence for College Students has been established.

## MASON COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

### APPOINTMENT OF DEMONSTRATOR IN PHYSICS DEPARTMENT.

The Council invite applications, on or before the 9th day of September, 1893, for the above appointment.  
The duties of the appointment will commence on October 2nd, 1893. Particulars of the stipend, conditions, and duties will be forwarded on application to the undersigned, to whom all applications for the appointment should be sent.  
GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

**REMOVAL of the OFFICES of the**  
**ATHENÆUM.**—The Crown having acquired Nos. 4 and 22, Took's-court, the Printing and Publishing Departments are now REMOVED to the New Offices at Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane.

**FRANCE.**—The ATHENÆUM can be obtained at the following Railway Stations in France:—

AMIENS, ANTIBES, BEAULIEU-SUR-MER, BIARRITZ, BORDEAUX, BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, CALAIS, CANNES, DIJON, DUNKIRK, HAVRE, LILLE, LYONS, MARSEILLES, MENTONE, MONACO, NANTES, NICE, PARIS, PAU, SAINT RAPHAEL, TOURS, TOULON.

And at the GALIGNANI LIBRARY, 24, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

The College is close to the Temple Station of the District Railway. The College provides the usual education of a University for Young Men in Theology, Arts, Science, Engineering, Electricity, and Medicine. It has also a School of Fine Art, and a Department for the preparation of Candidates for the Civil Service.

Non-Matriculated Students can attend Lectures on any subject, and there are Evening Classes for Students otherwise engaged during the day.

The School for Boys is a first Grade School in Three Divisions—Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial.

The several DEPARTMENTS will REOPEN:—  
FACULTY OF THEOLOGY. } On THURSDAY, October 5,  
FACULTY OF ARTS. } but New Students admitted  
FACULTY OF SCIENCE. } on preceding Tuesday.  
FACULTY OF MEDICINE. } TUESDAY, October 3.  
DEPARTMENT OF EVENING } MONDAY, October 9.  
The SCHOOL. } WEDNESDAY, September 30.

The Prospectus of any Faculty can be obtained without cost from the College Office or by post. Separate Syllabuses of the Arts, Science, Medicine, and Evening Class Divisions are also published, price 2d. each by post.  
J. W. GUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

**WANTED, by the Stourbridge and District**  
School of Science and Art and Technical Board, an ASSISTANT MASTER, holding Certificate Group 1, and qualified to teach Science Subjects 1, 2, and 3, under the Department. Salary, 100l. per annum.—Applications must be sent by the 30th instant to Mr. C. HANCOCK, Council, Solicitor, Stourbridge.

**BOOTLE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.—WANTED,**  
for the Session 1893-4, competent TEACHERS for (1) SPANISH (remuneration 20l. and half fees); (2) ARITHMETIC for Engineers and Artisans (remuneration 15l. and half fees). Each Class meets 24 times for two hours during the Session.—Applications to be addressed at once to Mr. J. J. OGLE, Organizing Secretary.  
Technical School, Bootle, August 16, 1893.

## SCHOOL BOARD for LONDON.

The SCHOOL BOARD for LONDON require the services of an ASSISTANT MASTER at the STEPNEY PUPIL TEACHERS' SCHOOL, Trafalgar-square, Stepney.  
Salary, 125l. per annum, rising by 5l. per annum to 150l. per annum.  
Application should be made on Form 40, and accompanied by copies of not more than three testimonials. Must be marked outside 'Pupil Teachers' Schools,' and received by the CLERK of the BOARD, School Board Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., on or before September 15, 1893.

## PRINCIPAL of SCHOOL of HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

The Joint Committee of the NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE SCHOOL of COOKERY and HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY propose to appoint a LADY PRINCIPAL. Salary, 200l. per annum. In addition to management and organization, the Principal will be required to Lecture in General Domestic Economy. Preference given to applicants who have had experience in directing an institution of the kind contemplated. Personal canvassing will be disqualify. Applications, together with three testimonials, to be sent in not later than September 1, 1893.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,  
Secretary for Technical Education.  
1, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of NORTH WALES, BANGOR.

### AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

An ASSISTANT LECTURER in AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY will be appointed in September next, for one year, at a salary of 120l. Applications must be sent in on or before Wednesday, September 23rd, 1893, to the undersigned, from whom information as to conditions of appointment and duties may be obtained.

JOHN EDWARD LLOYD, Secretary and Registrar.  
University College of North Wales, Bangor, August 15th, 1893.

## THE DURHAM COLLEGE of SCIENCE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

The President and Council of the above College are prepared to receive applications for the PROFESSORSHIP of MATHEMATICS and the LECTURESHIP in MATHEMATICS, vacant through the resignations of Principal Garnett and Mr. C. H. Thompson.  
The stipend of the Professor of Mathematics is a fixed sum of 300l. together with one-third of all the Fees of the Classes in his Department, the College guaranteeing a minimum remuneration of 400l. per annum.

The stipend of the Lecturer in Mathematics is fixed at 150l. per annum. The duties of both should begin in the last week in September, but, if absolutely necessary, arrangements could be made to liberate the Professor of Mathematics until Christmas.

No arrangements have yet been made for filling the office of Principal, which may be held in conjunction with any of the Professorships in the College.  
Applications, accompanied by references and testimonials, must be forwarded to the undersigned not later than September 8.

H. F. STOCKDALE, Secretary.

**ASSISTANT SCHOOLMISTRESSES.**—Miss LOUISE BROUGH can RECOMMEND University Graduates, Trained and Certified Teachers, Foreign Teachers, Kindergarten Mistresses, &c. Central Registry for Teachers, 23, Craven-street, Charing Cross, W.C.

**MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,** 33, Chambers-street, Edinburgh.

The WINTER SESSION will commence on MONDAY, 2nd October, 1893. Clinical Instruction in Royal Infirmary.

Full information from the Secretary, Miss D. M. Scott, who will be at the College daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. after 15th September.

**ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL,** Hyde Park Corner, S.W.

The WINTER SESSION will commence on MONDAY, October 2nd, with an Introductory Address by Mr. TIMOTHY HOLMES, at 4 p.m. A Prospectus of the School and further information may be obtained by personal application between 1 and 3 p.m.; or by letter addressed to the Dean, at the Hospital.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.**

The WINTER SESSION will begin on MONDAY, October 2nd, 1893. Students can reside in the College within the Hospital walls, subject to the collegiate regulations.

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

A Handbook forwarded on application.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.**

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC CLASS.

Systematic Courses of Lectures and Laboratory Work in the Subjects of the Preliminary Scientific and Intermediate B.Sc. Examinations of the University of London will COMMENCE on OCTOBER 2nd, and continue till July, 1894.

Fees for the whole Course, 18l. 18s., or 16l. 16s. to Students of the Hospital, or 12l. 12s. each for Single Subjects.

There is a Special Class for the January Examination.

For further particulars apply to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C.

A Handbook forwarded on application.

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL,** Albert Embankment, London, S.E.

The WINTER SESSION of 1893-94 will OPEN on TUESDAY, October 3rd, when the Prizes will be distributed at 3 p.m. by the Right Hon. LORD THRING, K.C.B.

Two Entrance Science Scholarships of 150l. and 60l. respectively, open to First-year Students, will be offered for Competition. The Examination will be held on September 27th, 28th, and 29th, and the subjects will be Chemistry and Physics, with either Physiology, Botany, or Zoology, at the option of the Candidates.

Scholarships and Money Prizes of the value of 200l. are awarded at the Sessional Examinations, also several Medals.

Special Classes are held throughout the year for the Preliminary Scientific and Intermediate M.B. Examinations of the University of London.

All Hospital Appointments are open to Students without charge.

The Fees may be paid in one sum or by instalments. Entries may be made separately to Lectures or to Hospital Practice, and special arrangements are made for Students entering in their second or subsequent years, also for Dental Students and for Qualified Practitioners.

A Register of approved Lodgings is kept by the Medical Secretary, who also has a list of local Medical Practitioners, Clergymen, and others who receive Students into their houses.

For Prospectuses and all particulars apply to G. H. MAKINS, Dean.

**GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.**

The WINTER SESSION begins on MONDAY, October 2nd. The Hospital contains 600 beds, 500 being in constant occupation.

APPOINTMENTS.—All Hospital Appointments are made in accordance with the merits of the Candidates, and without extra payment.

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DENTAL SCHOOL.—A Dental School attached to the Hospital affords to Students all the instruction required for a Licence in Dental Surgery.

COLLEGE.—The Residential College accommodates about fifty Students in addition to the Residues of the Hospital. There is in it a large Dining Hall, with Reading-Rooms, Library, and Gymnasium for the use of the Students' Club.

For Prospectus and further information apply to the Dean, Dr. SHAW, Guy's Hospital, London, S.E.

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**FRIDAY, September 1.—Scientific Instruments.**

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**THE MONTHLY PACKET,**

SEPTEMBER, 1893.

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Fie, cruel face!

Too comely, thou. Thy round curves shame my cheeks;

Thy gloss of almond-bloom in the March sun  
Affronts my hardened reds; thy satiny brow,  
Like smooth magnolia petals warmly white,

Enforces all my tale of fretted lines;  
The quivering woof of sunshine through thy hairs  
Shows mine's spent russets deadlier. All in thee  
That's likeliest me to-day is proof the more  
Of my to-day's unlikeness. Ah! I have waned  
As every summer wanes, that, all the while,  
Seems to grow still more summer, till, one day,  
The first dead leaves are falling and all's past.  
Myself has faded from me; I am old.

Well, well, what's that to fret for? Yet, indeed,  
'Tis pity for a woman to be old.

Youth going lessens us of more than youth:

We lose the very instinct of our lives—

Song-birds left voiceless, diswinged files of the air.

And the loss comes so soon; and ere we know:

We have so many many after years,

To use away (the unmarried ones at least)

In only withering leisurely.

Here, both in mood and in method, Mrs. Webster is thoroughly herself. Superficially, of course, her dramatic studies suggest Robert Browning; but it is suggestion only. Her style and mode of treatment are her own. The point of view, the vehicle, the cadence, are unborrowed. Had it been otherwise, the 'Portraits' would hardly have survived throughout a generation, nor would it be thought worth while to issue 'Selections from the Verse of Augusta Webster.' Mrs. Webster's poetic work exists, and will continue to exist, just because of mastery of style and form it adds the essential charm of individuality and freshness. Mere echoes do not stay long with us; sooner or later they die away into the distance. Mrs. Webster has her own voice and (as musicians would say) her own manner of producing it. This is not perfectly discernible in the 'Selections,' because, within the limits assigned to the book, it has not been possible to make a full exhibition of the writer's dramatic power. Her truly classic dramas—'The Auspicious Day,' 'Disguises,' 'In a Day,' and 'The Sentence'—are represented here only by certain of the songs contained in them. That, of course, is unfortunate; and those who come to know Mrs. Webster only through the medium of the 'Selections' may be exhorted to turn to the four plays as soon as may be. Meanwhile, the dramatic soliloquies are well in evidence, among those chosen being 'With the Dead,' 'The Manuscript of St. Alexius,' 'Circe,' 'The Happiest Girl in the World,' 'An Inventor,' and so on. 'Yu-Pe-Ya's Lute' is happily given in full, and thereby the writer's faculty of poetic narration is effectively displayed. The "English Rispetti," too, are here in welcome numbers. Others have written in this form, but none more sweetly, none more spontaneously, than Mrs. Webster.

Finally, we come to the lyrics pure and simple; and in these the 'Selections' is rich. It is by these, in the first place, that our poet will catch and hold the popular ear. The great public has learnt that in short measures verse may perfect be, and, if anything perfect in that kind is put before it, will remember and cherish it. That being so, such lyrics as 'Never Again,' 'Not to Be,' 'Farewell,' and 'Not Love'—such songs as "Where found Love his yesterday?" "Too soon so fair, fair lilies," "Waiting, waiting," and "Too rash, sweet birds"—are certain to penetrate to, and abide in, the heart of the people. They will be none the less acceptable for the tone of melancholy that pervades them. Mrs. Webster's acute consciousness of the brevity

of life and beauty is shared by many who have not the skill to put their impressions into words. Probably it will be the sentiment of these songs and lyrics that will first attract; then, let us hope, little by little the unlearned public will detect, and delight in, the terse clearness of the style, the clean-cut finish of the form. On the whole, the 'Selections' is an excellent introduction to the study of its writer's literary outcome. And, even if the "general reader" never gets beyond this little volume, he may still congratulate himself upon having made acquaintance, by means of it, with much that is most exquisite and most charming in the poetry of to-day.

*Rulers of India.—Aurangzib.* By Stanley Lane-Poole, B.A. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THIS excellent volume of an excellent series appears to justify the selection of its author for a task which Sir William Hunter had once designed for his own pen. Mr. Lane-Poole has doubtless made good use of the MS. materials which Sir William generously placed at his disposal; but the contents of this book have been drawn from many sources, contemporary and other, and the literary craftsmanship is all the author's own. Readers of his 'Barbary Corsairs' will understand what this means. In the present volume the same writer has wrought out a lively, careful, and sympathetic study of the last great emperor of Babar's line, whose long reign nearly synchronized with that of Louis XIV.

The introductory chapter gives bright and vigorous sketches of Aurangzib's predecessors from Akbar to Shah Jahán. Akbar himself, whose wise and tolerant rule "for a while created a nation where there had been races," stands, of course, head and shoulders above the jovial Jahángir and the splendour-loving Shah Jahán. But the two latter, by treading in the footsteps of one of the greatest rulers of any age or country, and accepting his grand principle of thorough tolerance for all creeds and races, kept Akbar's empire nearly intact and fairly prosperous for half a century after his death. Hindus and Mohammedans, Shíahs and Sunnis, alike retained on the whole their loyalty to a rule which left all alike free to follow their ancient customs and to rise in the service of their common master. It was only the splendid luxury of Shah Jahán's later years which sowed the seeds of a harvest afterwards fully ripened by the austere bigotry of his son Aurangzib. A ruler who sinks the statesman in the fanatic must come to grief at last, however good his intentions and mild his methods, under such conditions as Aurangzib had to face. Cromwell's Puritanism was largely tempered by common sense and shrewd statesmanship. But the Puritan Emperor of India was above all things a religious zealot, whose ideas of government were based entirely upon the Korán.

The great Puritan died in the eighty-ninth year of his age, and the fiftieth of his reign. Of the twelve chapters in which the author tells the story of a long and eventful career, the two which treat of government and revenue deal adequately with a number

of questions demanding special knowledge and careful scrutiny. Mr. Lane-Poole's contention as to the current value of rupees and livres in those days seems to us better founded than that of Mr. H. G. Keene, who estimated the rupee as low as 1s. 3d. The remaining chapters are full of life and movement and character; and the chapter on "The Court" may be compared for rich colouring and picturesque details with a striking passage of the same kind in Mr. Keene's 'Turks in India.' But why does Mr. Lane-Poole always speak of the famous Audience Hall at Delhi as the Amkhás? This was the name commonly given to the great outer court, on one side of which rose the Diwán-i-Khás, or private Hall of Audience, with its pillared arcades, its exquisite carvings, and its graceful arabesques. On the other side of the square stood the Diwán-i-ám, or public Audience Hall, then famous for its many-jewelled, golden-footed Peacock Throne, which Nádír Shah carried off with other spoils to Ispahan.

In spite of Mr. Lane-Poole's researches, nothing very new has been added to the story of Aurangzib's life. His childhood remains, as before, a blank. In after years he complained bitterly of his old tutor's neglect to teach him lessons worthy of a prince. To his early religious training he "probably owed his decided bent towards Muslim Puritanism, which was at once his distinction and his ruin." Of his religious sincerity there is no doubt. It was acknowledged by his own countrymen, by many of the Hindus who suffered from it, and by such competent historians as Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir W. Hunter, and Mr. Keene. At the age of twenty-four he retired from the rule of a large province to lead for a while the life of a Musalmán fakir. Religious zeal helps to account for his merciless treatment of his elder brother, the brave, frank, high-hearted, but "infidel" Dára; of his younger brother, the weak, wine-bibbing Murád; and for the cruelties inflicted on the Marátha Sambhájí. It certainly led him to reverse the whole of Akbar's tolerant policy, to reimpose the hateful *jizya*, or poll-tax, on all infidels and heretics, to drive the Hindus out of every public office, and to persecute the widow and children of his father's faithful Rájput vassal, Jaswant Singh. And it may have sharpened his persistent efforts to bring all the Shiah states of Southern India under the Mughal yoke.

In reading about Aurangzib, officially styled Alamgir I., one is tempted to think of him as an Eastern edition of our own George III. Both were very bigoted, conscientious after a fashion, brave, well-meaning, mild-natured, narrow-minded, treacherous at need, tenacious of power, and devoted to the public business. And both rulers, with the best intentions, managed to do their country a great deal of harm. There were limits, of course, to the British sovereign's powers for mischief, while Aurangzib's were practically boundless. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes was an error less mischievous than Aurangzib's measures against the Hindus. They were not so cruel as the Dragoonades of Louis XIV., but they lost him the goodwill of many million subjects, filled the administra-

tion with crowds of inferior men, and drove into fierce revolt those Rájput princes who had been the mainstay of Mughal rule. His ambition, his centralizing policy—see Keene's 'Turks in India'—and his incurable mistrust of all around him added new causes of disruption to the empire which his bigotry was undermining.

Our author's careful portraiture of the great Puritan betrays a kindly sympathy with the man who tried to do his duty according to his lights, whose latter years were clouded with failures relieved by few successes, and whose last hours, spent in the loneliness of his room at Ahmadnagar—"alone he had lived and alone he made ready to die"—were uncheered by the presence even of his favourite son, and darkened by his sense of sin and by a morbid dread of the doom that might await him after death. He was buried, at his own desire in the simplest manner, near Daulatábád.

*Correspondance du Marquis et de la Marquise de Raigecourt avec le Marquis et la Marquise de Bombelles pendant l'Émigration, 1790-1800. Publiée d'après les Originaux pour la Société d'Histoire contemporaine par Maxime de la Rocheterie. (Paris, la Société.)*

THAT until his death Louis XVI. had no worse enemies than the *émigrés*, that they were the chief authors of his misfortunes, and that of all those aristocratic cohorts no individual was more active for evil than the Comte d'Artois—such are the chief and ably sustained arguments of M. Ernest Daudet's history of the emigration entitled 'Coblentz.' And now in the extremely interesting volume offered us by M. de la Rocheterie we find this indictment not less conclusively proved by the pens of D'Artois's own adherents, the Raigecourts, than by the letters of the Bombelles, who belonged rather to the Court party.

Though thus divided in politics, both families were attached to each other by private friendship; both the *marquises* owed their establishment in life to Madame Élisabeth; both they and their respective husbands were united in their devotion to that lady and in the bitterness with which they regarded the dissensions which divided the Tuileries from Coblentz.

Thanks to the prevision and affectionate insistence of their princess, when the Revolution burst over France the two whilom ladies of her court, to whom we owe the greater portion of these letters, had already left their country. The correspondence, begun in the autumn of 1790, shows us the Marquise de Bombelles in Venice with her husband, then French ambassador to that republic—a position which, rather than take the oath to the "monstrous constitution," he soon voluntarily relinquished for "extreme indigence" and the reproaches of his mother-in-law. His pecuniary distress was, however, unexpectedly relieved the following winter by the ill-famed Marie Caroline, Queen of Naples. In her rôle of a "bewitching and amiable enchantress" she then settled 12,000 francs on the Bombelles children, one of whom was destined to become the third husband of Napoleon's widow, the Empress Marie Louise. As for

the young wife Madame de Raigecourt, who "aime comme les limaçons à rester dans sa coquille," she had sought retirement at Trèves only to find it, like Coblentz, Brussels, and Aix-la-Chapelle, overflowing with a brilliant crowd of *émigrés*. The majority had left family and property alike to the mercy of the enemy; they had taken nothing with them but a coat and a few shirts, believing that the exile on which they had voluntarily entered, and which to most of them proved lifelong, was to be but a pleasure excursion of five or six weeks. "Il y a des assemblées tous les jours, des soupers, des concerts," while, to hasten the exodus, the ladies of the emigration sent distaffs to the gentlemen still tarrying in France, threatening them with dishonour in the name and by the authority of the princes.

Meanwhile the Marquis de Raigecourt joined the Comte d'Artois, "le seul prince qui nous reste et en qui tout bon Français doit reposer toutes ses espérances." He, with his mistress, the Comtesse de Polastron, plus méchante qu'un diable, was utilizing his father-in-law's hospitality at Turin. Now and during the short remainder of his life reiterated were the commands, and often agonizing the entreaties, addressed by Louis XVI. to his restless brother to abstain from intervention in his affairs, and above all from hostile demonstrations against France. Unheeding, or else openly defiant, the irrepressible and irresponsible intriguer continued his pursuit of such chimeras as the reconquest of France, the re-establishment of the old régime, and the abolition of that constitution which his king was pledged to observe. The Prince's committee at Turin, writes Mercy to Marie Antoinette, "makes one shudder by the levity with which it compromises the [French] state, and, I must say the word, even the personal existence of the sovereign," whose forcible abduction, in fact, it had already schemed ('Corr. sec. du Comte de Mercy-Argeuteau avec l'Emp. Joseph,' &c., vol. ii. p. 303). D'Artois's presence at the Sardinian capital attracted thither a formidable influx of *émigrés*. Their attitude was so menacing to their own country that the French ambassador, Baron de Choiseul, was greatly embarrassed, and King Amedeus found the safety of his kingdom imperilled. Thus, in return for the shelter he had accorded the exiles, and at the very moment when his son-in-law was asking him for funds to maintain his useless levies and hostile demonstrations, Amedeus found himself obliged to fortify his Savoy frontier against the possible rancour of the French Government. His only consolation was the knowledge that as "mon frère d'Espagne n'a pas le sou" the agitator would get no help from that weak-minded sovereign ('Coblentz,' pp. 24, 25, 46).

The distrust between D'Artois and his crowned relatives was increased by the arrival of "l'homme fatal de l'émigration," the self-sufficient, credulous, and persuasive Calonne, henceforth the Prince's prime minister. King Amedeus had hesitated to allow this mischief-maker even to enter Turin, whilst Louis XVI. vainly tried to counteract the evil influence by appointing, as his own foreign plenipotentiary, Baron



de Breteuil, Calonne's old ministerial rival. With feminine inconsistency Madame de Raigecourt, though recognizing in D'Artois's monitor "the most dangerous genius alive," deplores that in the Prince's very numerous and indiscreet council, "whereof Calonne is the soul," there is no one to represent the King of Sardinia. "Est-ce qu'il ne veut se mêler de rien?" This soon became too evident. Yet D'Artois, headstrong though he be, "ne peut rien à lui seul. Ses moyens seront toujours nécessairement insuffisants." Hence throughout December, though the *émigrés* at Turin were daily expecting orders to advance, none was given. "Bon Dieu," exclaims Madame de Raigecourt, "que je le plains! Tous les yeux de toute l'Europe sont sur M. le Comte; on est tout prêt à l'accuser de manquer d'âme et d'énergie à cause de son inaction; d'un autre côté, on l'accuse de précipitation et d'égoïsme parce qu'il voudrait agir." The Sultan, like his Christian compeer, had refused the royal wanderer pecuniary aid; the possibility, vouched for by Calonne, of obtaining a loan from Prussia "on condition of making some sacrifices on the frontier" seemed vague; whilst from Vienna the suppliant prince had hitherto only received rebuffs, for which he had avenged himself by sending an agent into Flanders to stir up the existing discontent of the people against the Austrian yoke ('Coblentz,' pp. 66, 25, 42); and now, when the pacification of that portion of his sovereignty had left the Emperor free to take a part in European politics, Madame de Raigecourt was grievously surprised "que l'on cherche à détruire, dans toutes les cours d'Allemagne, M. le Comte d'Artois; on veut lui ôter toute influence politique et déjouer toutes ses négociations." Nevertheless, as news came of the failure of the Royalist movement at Lyons and of the perpetration of massacres at Aix, the *émigrés* discovered that "l'Empereur est notre plus grande espérance, et si notre maître ne profite ni du zèle de son frère, ni des services que son beau-frère peut lui rendre.....il faut renoncer à toute consolation et la France est perdue."

But neither the Court of Vienna nor that of the Tuileries, whose policy M. de Raigecourt thought "so inexplicable," was possessed of any illusions. Both knew that any demonstration from without, such as D'Artois's "zeal" was suggesting, would be answered by the immediate execution of the sovereign, and that if the Prince's curiosity as to the combinations with the Emperor for the royal flight were gratified, the King's last chance of safety would be destroyed. That alliance with the *émigré* leader was out of the question is frequently confessed by Madame de Bombelles. She, like most of Madame Elisabeth's associates, was, if not among the antagonists, certainly not among the friends of Marie Antoinette, whilst her warmest sympathies were enlisted on behalf of the Prince, "qui est, par son personnel, attachant, intéressant au possible, mais qui, avec la prétention d'avoir du caractère, en a fort peu." Yet even she has repeatedly to admit "his unconcealed and inveterate hatred of the Queen."

"Believe me, they [D'Artois and Condé] have dealt and still are daily dealing her wrongs which the greatest saint could scarcely endure—wronges which are well known to the Emperor,

and which have decided him never to have anything to do with any of that faction" (May, 1791).

Again, in November, '91, between four and five months after the flight to Varennes, she exclaims:—

"How can the Queen ever trust M. le C. D. —she who is aware of the infamous accusations all his associates have made and still make against her and the King?.....She will never let her fate depend on persons who owe her much and are her most deadly enemies."

For the rest, the Queen, as Sybel tells us, did not desire to emerge from her difficulties by aid of the *émigrés*, as she foresaw that their triumph would throw the King into the shade, whilst in any case the very semblance of an alliance with the emigration would for ever render impossible a monarchical restoration ('Coblentz,' p. 53). At Trèves, however, these opinions were scouted as inspired by childish jealousy. "La Reine," writes Madame de Raigecourt,

"craint-elle que M. le C. D. s'arroge une autorité dans le Royaume qui nuise à la sienne? Qu'elle en soit tranquille; elle sera toujours la femme du Roi, et elle a plus de caractère que ce prince et sera toujours dominante."

But not least of the obstacles which prevented the King from "profiting by the zeal of his brother" was the fact that the Queen regarded as utterly unfeasible the re-establishment of that *ancien régime* whereof the *émigrés* proclaimed themselves the champions.

Space forbids us from dwelling upon those glimpses of the private life of Mesdames de Bombelles and de Raigecourt disclosed to us in these letters, or from paying more than a passing tribute to the cheerful courage, the vivacity, and the high-minded devotion therein so conspicuous. Yet, whilst acknowledging the individual charm and honest worth of these women, we confess our estimate of their order is considerably lowered by their too faithful reproduction of its opinions and instincts. Once, indeed, in July, '91, Madame Bombelles avows "that despotism can never again find root in France, and we must acknowledge it is not desirable." But as a rule we perceive the *émigrés* chief anxiety to be revenge upon their adversaries, the recovery of their feudal rights, and therefore the re-establishment of the monarchy "in all its integrity." The danger that their precipitation may cause the King is as nothing to their fear lest delay may enable the people to become accustomed to the Constitution, and "a wretched compromise" be effected between the Crown, "the insurgents, and General Morpheus," i.e., La Fayette. The *émigrés*' supreme dread is *monarchienisme* and two Houses after the English model, "a royal democracy," a sovereign who would be "the head of the Revolution," who would have "La Fayette as Mayor of the Palace," and who would ignore the fact that "nothing must be changed in the old Constitution." They rejoice that the death of Mirabeau, who alone could have saved the throne, has spared them "the shame of being under any obligation to such a scoundrel." At first they are ready to serve "notre roi non-chalant," and are resolved "de ne jamais s'écarter du principe ..... de lui remettre la couronne sur la

tête et le pouvoir entre les mains"; for "ce sera alors à lui à rendre à chacun ce qui lui appartient." Besides, should their loyalty waver, they "foresee the botching up done without their aid, and the Emperor marching into France with a popular manifesto, and re-establishing the King, but a popular king, and sacrificing the interests of the princes, clergy, and nobles," in which event the last, "it is to be hoped, will have enough energy to make for themselves a position independent of the Court and Throne." But as their sovereign's authority dwindles so does their pseudo-fealty. "The use of censuring people is to discredit them, and the use of discrediting them is to get rid of them altogether," observed an English statesman. Acting on this principle, the *émigrés*, their own persons being in safety, choose to stigmatize as "dastardly deceptions, the ignominy of which will for ever stick" to their monarch, that acceptance of the Constitution and other temporizing efforts by which he and his consort are hoping to preserve their lives till occasion shall allow them also to fly from France. In spite of pious reflections that Louis "is the sovereign given them by Providence, and therefore the only one to be served," our gentle *marquises* seem to rejoice that "abroad he is despised beyond measure"; they profess themselves repeatedly "maddened by his weakness and cowardice." Anticipating by eighteen months the fatal events of August, 1792, they declare that "were it not for his wife he would gladly accustom himself to be dethroned and imprisoned." They lament that "notre malheureux roi s'avilit tous les jours davantage"; that he is "vautré à plat dans la boue"; and that "if only he were not their sovereign they would say much more." Later on it is less the captivity of the King that they deplore than "the great embarrassment caused" to their plans "by his presence in Paris." Impatient that he should stand as it were in the line of fire between them and their natural enemy, the insurgent populace, the *émigrés* apparently did not much care whether he were removed from that position by flight or by the violence of the Revolution. Not till his fate was sealed, till he was powerless for good or evil, did a faint flicker arise from the embers of their compassion.

Nor were the *émigrés* more loyal to their comrades than to their king. When, in the spring of '91, D'Artois, disgusted with the Court of Turin, sought to interview the Emperor at Venice, Calonne was there endeavouring, by wild promises of future advancement, to lure Bombelles from his allegiance to Louis, and to persuade him to discredit Breteuil with Leopold. Failing to corrupt, he attempted to ruin the ex-ambassador. In return for Bombelles's good offices in obtaining for him and for D'Artois that audience which the Emperor had hitherto refused them "in the most persistent and humiliating manner," Calonne submitted to the Prince a fragment or draft of a letter written by Bombelles, and abstracted from his hotel apartment. This paper was addressed to the Emperor. It treated of the secret mission to him wherewith Bombelles had been entrusted by Louis, and which

had for its purpose the organization of the flight of the royal family—a project to be kept at all hazards from the knowledge of the *émigrés* princes. Bombelles was summoned by D'Artois, roughly questioned as to the meaning of the stolen document, and charged with treason; for "to serve the Queen is to betray me," said the Prince. The accused, however, stoutly refused to divulge the nature of the confidence given into his keeping by the King. "Le Roi! Qu'est-ce que le Roi? Monsieur, dans ce moment-ci, il n'est de roi que moi," is the exclamation by which D'Artois not only relieved his baffled curiosity, but also disclosed what we take to have been the mainspring of his action throughout this period, the appropriation of his brother's fallen sovereignty. Madame de Bombelles, indeed, constantly asserts her faith "in the loyalty of our Prince," declaring that "he, moreover, being supported by the Emperor" (a slight mistake), "could not, even did his adherents desire it, play any other part than that prescribed by honour and duty." *Qui s'excuse s'accuse.* Nor do we read without suspicion the Marquis de Gain-Montagnac's entreaty that D'Artois's boys, the Ducs d'Angoulême and de Berry, should receive their baptism of fire, "all precautions being first taken to shield them from danger"; "it would be so advantageous for them and also for our charming prince."

In contrast to the scornful attitude assumed by the exiles towards the Tuileries is the emotion evinced by those who, like Comte d'Albignac, came into even temporary contact with its inmates. Whilst with the *émigrés* he offers the homage due to Madame Elisabeth, "la seule apparence de vertu qui nous reste," he can nevertheless sympathize "with that most unfortunate—nay, more than unfortunate—of women," the Queen, who, receiving him with all her customary charm, grace, and kindness, "is yet so prodigiously changed, not thinned, but worse, withered, aged, with that premature age which is not the impress of years, but of sorrow and adversity; sight sad enough for any one who has not ceased to be a Frenchman." Writing in April, 1791, he declares "Paris has never been so giddy, frivolous, worthless, so given up to fashion, to luxury, to novelty, to theatre-going, whilst allying itself, in a manner truly hateful, nauseous, and heartrending, with cruelty and all sorts of atrocity." At the Palais Royal political mischief-making was, for the moment, superseded by domestic intrigue. The Duchesse had revolted against *Égalité*, protesting against the presence of Madame de Genlis, governess to the children of Orleans. "Tremendous scene, lively explanations between the three parties, dismissal of the governess, hasty departure of the Princess." The pretext was a marriage suggested between the young Duc de Chartres, afterwards King Louis Philippe, and Pamela, eventually Lady Edward Fitzgerald. If report spoke true as to the young lady's paternity, the union would have been as strange as any concocted in the harem of Louis XIV.

Not least affected by the National Assembly's abolition of feudal rights were the princes and electors of the German Empire holding lands in Alsace-Lorraine. The grievances of these personages the

*émigrés* trusted would force the Emperor out of his policy of inaction. Ignorant of the movement of their own princes, the exiles prognosticate those of others—doubting only as to Prussia's rôle, seeing her king is an *illuminé*, and her minister, Hertzberg, has accepted from the French Assembly a bribe of three million francs. Reconnoitring across the border, Raigecourt finds France slowly preparing for war, with her fortresses in a very defenceless state. At Metz, where M. de Bouillé commands, the officers are mostly loyal, as are also some of the privates in the Swiss and foreign regiments and in the cavalry. Among the last, no doubt, were, as in older times, a large proportion of gentlemen. "All the infantry is detestable. The feeling of the middle class was generally good; the municipality, which is detestable, made itself feared and respected by means of seven or eight hundred *sans-culottes*, whom it subsidized and employed in demolishing the citadel."

Passing over the dismay produced by the result of the flight to Varennes, we find the Comte and Comtesse de Provence, who simultaneously with that disaster had safely effected their own escape from Paris, dwelling together with D'Artois at Coblenz, in the Château of Schönbornslust, the property of their uncle and enthusiastic adherent the Elector of Trèves. Each of the royal brothers had his own court, ordered after the ceremonial of that of France, their numerous officials, pages, horse and foot guards, knights of the Crown, &c., being in resplendent uniforms, while discipline was enforced by *lettres de cachet* ('Coblenz,' p. 149). Led by Calonne, the political tone was marked by bitter hatred of Breteuil, the Emperor, and Marie Antoinette. In insults towards the latter two Suleau eventually exceeded himself, and hence found his *Journal des Princes* suppressed. Nevertheless D'Artois's friend Madame de Polastron, and Madame Balbi, lady-in-waiting to Madame and mistress to Monsieur, held their own, making of Coblenz "a hell paved with intrigues" for those who, with M. de Raigecourt and Marshal de Broglie, declined to play "le beau monsieur" to these "belles dames." A few years passed under a military dictatorship is, as Raigecourt and Bombelles affirm, the only cure for the anarchy which now spreads over France. At the same time "emigration grows prodigiously"; a large influx of the upper middle class is expected, and soon there will be more French than Germans in the Electorate. That the King in his greatest need is left isolated among his foes by this movement causes no compunction to the leaders thereof, though they deplore its utter inutility to themselves. For "the exodus of nearly all the well-disposed regimental officers" has reduced to a minimum the chance of creating a counter-revolution in France, "surtout si le nom du roi est contre nous." Moreover, notwithstanding the recruits collected by Mirabeau Tonneau in Switzerland, those Cardinal de Rohan is gathering in his principality of Ettenheim ('Coblenz,' p. 72), and the ten to eighteen thousand gentlemen who are ready to join the army of the emigration, the princes "must not flatter themselves that these troops will suffice" as an

invading force "unless seconded by powerful foreign aid." For some time the distress of these amateur soldiers had often been "heartrending," but now those in the cavalry are to have 75 francs, and those in the infantry 45 francs, a month; for Baron Bombelles, brother to the Marquis, has this September returned from St. Petersburg with 2,000,000 francs and the promise of troops. For the nonce, "the Empress of Russia is adorable, and must have shamed the other sovereigns. I hope she will have electrified them all. It will perhaps be to Catherine II. that we shall owe our salvation."

This view is shared by the opposing faction, and straightway the Marquis de Bombelles is dispatched on a secret mission from the Tuileries to the Star of the North, to impress upon her the importance of an armed congress, and to beg her to induce the princes to subordinate their movements to those of the King ('Coblenz,' pp. 205-228). Arriving at St. Petersburg, he finds "his way blocked" by Count Esterhazy (who has transferred his allegiance from Marie Antoinette to her brother-in-law), and by the Prince of Nassau, trusted adviser of Catherine II. and enthusiastic partisan of the emigration. Well may Madame de Raigecourt exclaim, "What must the Empress think when seeing such discord!"

Still in pursuit of chimeras, D'Artois is found in August, '91, at the meeting at Pilnitz, demanding that recognition of the Comte de Provence as Regent to which both the Emperor and the King of Prussia are averse, in spite of "the extremely touching tenderness" and "altogether charming impulse" with which the candidate vociferates on occasion "Vive le Roi!" In September, '91, as D'Artois's claims to be generalissimo cannot be reconciled with those of the King of Sweden, that monarch, who had promised to join the army of the emigration with 15,000 men, "is now not likely to come." In November the projected congress of sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle, for which Breteuil is striving and Marie Antoinette hoping, is strenuously opposed by the "charming Prince," because it would take from his Council the direction of operations. And "perfect" as was the demeanour of the royal brothers when the same month brought to Coblenz a false report of the King's escape from Paris, yet some declare that, in the midst of the wild joy thereby excited, Calonne, spite of all his efforts, could not prevent his face from elongating. In December was formed, only to be dissolved, a coalition of the gentlemen and landowners of France to raise by mortgage of their estates a loan of 40,000,000 francs for the benefit of the Prince, and for the maintenance of 40,000 men. As Madame de Raigecourt remarks, who would lend that sum on lands already wasted and abandoned to pillage?

The dawn of '92 dissipates such visions, and proves that such agitation can only effect suicide. France, enraged at the encouragement given to the *émigrés* by the Elector of Trèves, threatens to enter his dominions if by January 15th their troops are not disbanded. His citizen subjects, "rank democrats," support the demand, appealing against their prince to the Emperor, who makes the neutrality of the



Electorate the condition of his protection. First "to be sent packing" is the body-guard, 1,000 strong. Then, to use the comparison adopted by Calonne and Madame de Raigecourt, "Bourbons and gentlemen of France are treated like wandering Jews, like them are they hunted down and anathematized, like them also are they guilty and impenitent." A few days later the ultimatum addressed by France to Austria forces that empire into hostilities, and now, to their exceeding shame, the *émigrés* perceive their "part reduced to that of spectators." "On se contentera de nous morceler, et voilà pourquoi on met de côté les princes parce qu'ils ne peuvent consentir à ce démembrement." To make room for effective belligerents the *émigrés* are ordered to quit the frontier towns, and Trèves overflows with Austrian troops.

Then Madame de Raigecourt, who had long wished to return to Paris to obtain supplies and to see again her beloved princess, advances in May to Luxembourg and Everlange, spending there the next five months in the very centre of the military operations. Every week does she expect to re-enter France in the rear of a victorious invading army, "quand nous vivrons sur ce qu'on ne nous a pas payé depuis longtemps." Meanwhile, sad little efforts at social festivities alternate with the curious expedients to which she is reduced by poverty and the general dearth; bread is five sous a pound, and even then hard to get. The timely arrival of Prussian troops has enabled her parents-in-law to escape with their lives from the fury of their own people; but she is disturbed for the safety of her mother in Paris; of young sisters and nieces driven out of their convents; of a brother with Bourbon's army; of another, an abbé, who may have fallen a victim to the atrocities perpetrated on his order at Rheims and Metz. In her own vicinity "some little affair occurs every night; prisoners and wounded are constantly brought in." Now it is Luckner's success, then his defeat, she records, or the incertitude of La Fayette's intentions, or his arrival at Luxembourg as a prisoner, "much petted and admired" by the Austrians. Then come the surrender of Verdun, the siege of Thionville, and soon the blasting of all their hopes by the retreat of Brunswick. When this catastrophe occurred (the end of September) little more than two months had elapsed since the *émigrés*, profiting by the general turmoil, had again taken up arms, this time, however, sanctioned by the King of Prussia and the Emperor Francis II. Three corps, mustering in all 18,000 exiles, and commanded respectively by Condé, Bourbon, and the princes, had been allowed to join the allied armies, when their inefficiency at once appeared. Greatly do we regret the omission or loss of the journal kept at this period by M. de Raigecourt, who acted as fortieth (!) aide-de-camp to D'Artois during this campaign. His wife, indeed, occasionally refers to the penniless condition of the princes, to the starving, ill-disciplined state of the *émigrés* under Bourbon, and to the torrential rains which made the retreat so disastrous and fatal. Far more graphic is the anxiety expressed, October 23rd, by Thugut for any project that would sweep Austria clean of

these defeated, famished fugitives, whose misery is so deplorable that a large portion of them would be physically unable to execute the order to disperse ('Cob.,' pp. 291, 292, 293). Just four years later his wish was accomplished by the treaty of Campo Formio. In November, 1797, Madame de Bombelles, at Brünn, watches the march of Condé's army as, led by the Duc d'Enghien, it is compelled to seek a new refuge in Russia. The Austrian towns that lie in its route are by order closed against it. The majority of the nobles and gentlemen composing the force are, she judges, as unreasonable and undisciplined as ever. But for the moment they are happy enough, for has not England just given them half a year's pay?

*With Captain Stairs to Katanga.* By J. A. Moloney. Map and Illustrations. (Sampson Low & Co.)

KATANGA is the name of a small district on one of the head streams of the Congo, which first became known to us through the reports of Arabs and half-caste Portuguese traders from the west coast, who were attracted thither by its reputed wealth in copper, gold, ivory, and slaves. Burton, Livingstone, and Cameron heard a good deal about Katanga and its chief, Msiri or Msidi, a native of Unyamwezi, who had made himself master of the whole of this part of Africa, and ruled the tribes subject to his sway with a rod of iron. The first Europeans who visited Katanga were Böhm and Reichard, in 1884. They were quickly succeeded by Capt. Ivens, a Portuguese, and in 1886 by Mr. Arnot, who very bravely established a mission station close to Msiri's capital.

That a region of such reputed wealth—especially in gold—should have aroused the covetousness of the European powers interested in that part of Africa is only what might have been expected. The Congo State, which is nothing if not expansive, naturally laid claim to a district lying within the Congo basin, whilst the British South Africa Company, under the energetic leadership of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, was equally desirous of establishing a footing within so valuable a territory, which was moreover believed to be most readily accessible by the Zambezi-Nyasa route. The agents of Mr. Rhodes were first in the field. In November, 1890, Mr. Alfred Sharpe arrived at Bunkeia, the capital of Msiri, but he utterly failed to persuade that chief to accept the company's flag. M. Le Marinel and M. A. Delcommune, the representatives of the Congo State, who put in an appearance in the course of the following year, were equally unsuccessful. Whilst these things were going on in Africa, a Katanga Company, largely supported by British capital, had been founded in Belgium, and the whole of the upper basin of the Congo had been made over to it for twenty years. This company at once organized two expeditions, the one under Capt. Stairs, the other under Capt. Bia, whose object it was to secure the country for the Congo Free State "either with or without Msiri's leave." If Mr. Cecil Rhodes had really been bent upon a similar enterprise, a collision "between Englishmen serving under their own flag

and Englishmen enlisted by a foreign sovereign" might easily have occurred. Fortunately such a calamity was avoided, for Capt. Stairs was allowed a walk-over in this race for Bunkeia, and the Belgian flag floats proudly over Msiri's old capital.

Dr. Moloney, who was medical officer on the staff of Capt. Stairs, is the author of the volume now under notice. He eschews scientific detail, but presents us with an instructive account of the geographical features of the regions traversed, as well as with what appears to be an impartial narrative of the historical events in which he was called upon to play a part.

The expedition started in July, 1891, from Bagamoya; marched through German East Africa; crossed the Tanganyika from the old fort of Karema, now occupied by "White Fathers," to Mrumbi, near which Capt. Joubert had established his anti-slavery station; and ultimately descended upon Katanga from the north-east. The road as far as Lake Tanganyika was quite lively, and Capt. Stairs met or overtook a German caravan with ivory, an English missionary caravan bound for Uganda, and one of the anti-slavery committee, led by Capt. Jacques, besides quite a number of Arab caravans, including one led by the redoubtable Tipi Tip.

Dr. Moloney was not at all favourably impressed with the way in which things are managed in the German sphere, whether the system followed be that of Soden or Wissmann. It seems to be clearly established that the Arabs in the interior find no difficulty in providing themselves with guns and ammunition. On the Congo, Dr. Moloney tells us, "the Belgians have no scruple about exchanging gunpowder for ivory"; while in German East Africa, he says,

"I was a personal witness to the fact that one of the caravans travelling with us carried two hundred rifles and ten barrels of gunpowder, destined for the Manyema country. Yet immediately behind them marched Capt. Jacques, on a mission for the suppression of slavery, which might necessitate a close acquaintance with these very weapons of war. If the nigger entertains a latent sense of humour, he must be vastly tickled by these strongly contradictory products of our much-vaunted civilization, and if officials, for the sake of revenue, persist in winking at these wholly illegal importations, how can the powers escape, not only the charges of cant and avarice, but—what is far more calculated to produce amendment—some crushing military disaster?"

Capt. Stairs arrived at Msiri's capital after an exceptionally rapid march, but the exertion had told upon Europeans no less than upon the Zanzibaris. The faces of the white men looked pinched and drawn, while the Zanzibaris could no longer be described as "sleek and corpulent." All needed not only a rest, but also good food, and that in abundance. Unfortunately there were no prospects of obtaining it. Msiri's cruelties had provoked a civil war, and this in turn had brought on a famine:—

"The signs of desolation increased during the last stages of our approach to Bunkeia. Upon the face of the vast plain not a cow was to be seen, only a few sheep and goats, pasturing at long intervals. Still more significant were the ruins of villages, whose inhabitants had fled from Msiri's exactions of produce, and, worse till, his demands for their wives and daughters.

For years the stream of emigration had been flowing, with little intermission, until but a poor remnant remained. Heart-broken by the tyrant's oppressions, these unhappy creatures had ceased to cultivate the fields; no corn was procurable, only a little *matamah*."

The want of food nearly endangered the success of the expedition. In January "the men were dying at the average rate of nearly two a day"; the bonds of discipline became loosened; inside the camp a mutiny brewed, but fortunately did not come to a head. Capt. Stairs, moreover, was dangerously ill with fever. Dr. Moloney, who fed him with sardines, "was seized sometimes by an almost irresistible impulse" to convey the morsels to his own mouth.

"Hence it can readily be imagined that my thoughts were by no means pleasant companions, and one idea, in particular, kept haunting me persistently. About seven or eight years ago an old beggar used to frequent the Strand, whom most Londoners can hardly fail to remember. He was a venerable patriarch, with a long white beard, and he never wore a hat. Well, one of his favourite devices for attracting the attention of the charitable was that of standing outside some eating-house, and gazing into the windows with anxious eyes. In my walks abroad I frequently came across the venerable mendicant thus engaged, and thinking the manoeuvre to be a trifle obvious, I never relieved his real or simulated necessities. He was avenged, however, after death, for his memory pursued me at Fort Bunkia with a devilish malignity, and the sentence would beat a hateful tattoo upon my brain, 'Why did I not give him a penny? I ought to have given him a penny.'"

In the mean time affairs in Katanga did not march smoothly. Msiri proved unmanageable. His prompt acceptance of either the English or the Belgian flag might have saved him, but "with senile cunning he hoped to foment jealousies between white and white, and to preserve his independence by a judicious course of trimming." Capt. Stairs hoisted the flag in despite of him on December 19th, and to put a stop to all further difficulties he ordered the chief to be arrested. Capt. Bodson, who was entrusted with that delicate task, killed Msiri in self-defence, but was himself fatally wounded, and thus ended one of those ephemeral African "empires," which are the creation of a day, but fall to pieces as soon as death has removed the bold spirit which gave them birth. Msiri had, no doubt, shown some aptitude as a military leader. He had been fortunate in his wars, but he utterly failed as an administrator, and his cruelty alienated even those of his own tribesmen whom he had called into the country to support him.

The "settlement" of the country engaged the immediate attention of Capt. Stairs, and was effected with much judgment. The rejoicings at the tyrant's overthrow were general, and the feeling of apprehension gradually gave place to a sense of security. The villagers returned to their fields and homesteads, and when Capt. Bia arrived with his caravan at the end of January, 1892, he found peace reigning instead of strife, provisions fairly plentiful (for the rains had forced the crops), and a fort ready built for his occupation. Capt. Stairs, whose health had utterly broken down, had accomplished the task entrusted to him in a manner which must have given the greatest satisfaction to his employers.

He was thus able with an easy conscience to turn his face homeward. Alas! he was destined never to reach that home, for he died at the Chinde mouth of the Zambezi on June 9th, 1892.

*The Legendary Lore of the Holy Wells of England, including Rivers, Lakes, Fountains, and Springs.* By R. C. Hope. (Stock.)

WHAT is a holy well? We imagine that any definition which could be given would be open to grave objections, for among simple peoples, whether ancient or modern, all springs which naturally bubble forth have a religious character attached to them, though holiness was, we imagine, by no means confined to those which were not the work of man. In the arid lands of the East wells were, and are now, a precious possession such as we who live in a well-watered country find difficulty in conceiving. But it was not only in places where water was scarce that wells in old time received honour. The lands over which the *Iliad* sheds the light of early dawn were rich in streams and fountains, yet we find that when the Greeks were gathering for their expedition against Troy, they offered hecatombs under a plane tree which stood by a spring whence flowed bright water. It was, therefore, a natural fount, and we may be sure that Homer (we use the old name without prejudice), who so seldom employs padding in his narrative, would not have spoken of the spring at all had he not known that it would add colour to his picture, because his hearers knew that bubbling fountains were under the protection of divine beings. This belief has survived to our own days. In Britany it is still a popular belief that those who defile wells by throwing into them rubbish or stones will perish by lightning. The cursing wells which are scattered through Europe, but are most common in Celtic countries, are, there cannot be a doubt, relics of pre-Christian modes of thought. The belief was, and we imagine is still, that if certain evil rites be performed, and a stone inscribed with the enemy's name be thrown into such a well, the victim will pine away and die, unless he who has inflicted the curse relents, and removes the baneful charm ere it be too late.

There cannot be a doubt that there were many holy wells in this country before the first Christian missionary set his foot on our shores. Very few, however, have retained their old names. There is, or was, a spring called Woden's Well, in Gloucestershire, which, we believe, still supplies water to the moat around Wandswell Court; and Mr. Hope records the existence of a Thor's Well, or Thorskill, in Yorkshire. Wells, we may be sure, underwent the same process of adaptation as we know took place with regard to the temples of the old divinities. The letter which Pope Gregory wrote to the Abbot Mellitus has been often quoted. We see from it that the received principle was to convert the places regarded as holy from the service of demons to that of the true God. The Pope, it is true, was concerned with temples only, but we may be sure that the rule he gave would receive a wide interpretation. Unlike some of our modern missionaries, the men who

converted the Northern nations to belief in the "White Christ" strove to cause as little breach in their traditional habits and modes of thought as possible. Though in nearly every instance proof is lacking, we may be quite sure that the old holy wells which stud our country, from Northumberland to Cornwall, have in the great majority of cases been the centres around which Celtic and Teutonic worshippers have gathered. The old superstitions died hard; some, indeed, are with us still. In the middle of the thirteenth century the fathers assembled at the Council of Worcester forbade "superstitiosas fontium adorationes," and denounced especially the assemblies held "apud Cerne, et apud fontem Rollæ, apud Glocerniam, et in aliis locis similibus." The Church was assuredly not over strict in those days regarding what moderns designate as heathen survivals; we may, therefore, be well assured that the rites performed in these places were of a clearly anti-Christian character.

With the single exception of churches there are probably no places so celebrated for miracles as the holy wells with which Europe is studded. We need not refer to very early or very late examples of beliefs of this kind. Any one who will take at random one of the volumes of the 'Acta Sanctorum,' and turn over its pages, cannot fail to encounter examples of what has been called Christian well-worship. Nor are these stories confined to Roman Catholic times or countries. Not a few Protestant examples might be quoted. Southey gives in his 'Commonplace Book' a curious instance of this kind from the writings of Bishop Hall. Unfortunately he does not furnish a reference to the place where he found it, but from the context it seems likely that it is an extract which occurs in one of John Wesley's 'Journals.' According to the tale, there was a man at St. Maderus, in Cornwall, who for sixteen years had been obliged to walk upon his hands because the sinews of his legs were contracted. The poor cripple had a dream that he was to wash in a certain well. He did so, whereupon "he was suddenly so restored to his limbs that I saw him able to walk and get his own maintenance." The bishop gives his name, which was John Trebble, and declares that at his last visitation he made a strict examination of the case, the truth of which was vouched for by "many hundreds of the neighbours."

We wish we could give unhesitating praise to Mr. Hope's book. His intentions have been admirable, but the completed structure falls very far short of the plan. That Mr. Hope knows a great deal about well-worship as practised in many lands is evident, and he has gathered together a considerable number of English examples, which are very properly classed under their respective counties; but the use that he has made of the scissors and paste-pot is far too evident. Large as is the number of holy wells which he has catalogued, we do not believe that he has yet heard of one-half of them. Our knowledge is naturally limited, but taking the one county with which we are the most familiar, we are sure that this is not an exaggeration.

The index of saints in whose honour English wells have been dedicated contains



a hundred and twenty names. It will be of great service to future inquirers regarding a subject which has hitherto been strangely neglected. With the exception of the Blessed Virgin, who has twenty-nine wells in Mr. Hope's list, and All Saints, to whom thirty-three are dedicated, wells under the patronage of St. Helen are the most numerous. The author records ten examples, and we could ourselves add others to his list. The reason of this is by no means obvious. St. Helen was very popular in England, partly as being the mother of the first Christian emperor, but more especially because two English cities (York and Colchester) claimed her as a native. A third reason may have had something to do with it. She discovered what was reputed to be the holy cross, so in many parts of England May 3rd, the festival of "The Invention of the Cross," was called "St. Helen's Day in spring," and became an important day in village affairs. Manor court rolls bear witness that on that day commons were thrown open for the pasturage of cattle, and occupiers of land adjoining rivers well knew that it was the last day for repairing their banks.

There is another fact which should not pass without notice, as it goes far towards proving that the well-dedications which have come down to our time are of remote age. Many of the most popular of the more modern saints are either altogether absent from Mr. Hope's list or but very slightly represented. There is no record of any well dedicated to St. Hugh, St. Anselm, St. Bernard, or St. Francis in his pages. St. Dominic and St. Dunstan have but one each, and St. Thomas of Canterbury only two.

*The Poems of Arthur Henry Hallam.* Edited with an Introduction by Richard Le Gallienne. (Mathews & Lane.)

THIS pretty little book is a reprint of the poems contained in the 'Remains in Verse and Prose of Arthur Henry Hallam,' first privately printed in 1834, and afterwards published in 1862. It contains also one of the prose essays—that 'On some of the Characteristics of Modern Poetry, and on the Lyrical Poems of Alfred Tennyson,' originally printed in the *Englishman's Review* for August, 1831. The little volume is nicely printed, nice to look at, and nice to handle, as is generally the case with Messrs. Mathews & Lane's publications. It is disfigured by a few mistakes and misprints here and there, as on p. xiv, where we read "éclât" for *éclat*; on p. xxxvii, "I have noted two or three lines up and down the poems the build of which, perhaps fancifully, suggest Tennyson to one to-day"; on p. 29, where "rosseggiò" is printed for *rosseggiò* in the third line of the sonnet, and "Componimento Lirici" for *Componimenti Lirici* in the foot-note; while on the previous page *ch' e* in the title is erratically printed with a capital C, and the one impossible spelling is given to the name of "Michaelangiolo" (*sic*). But we have nothing more serious to complain of in connexion with the book, except, indeed, its existence, or, at all events, its existence as anything but a contribution to Tennysonianism. As a curiosity of literature Hallam's work has a certain mild and trifling interest of its own. It is well known that

one of the most popular, and, in some respects, one of the best, of Tennyson's longer poems—"In Memoriam"—was written on the occasion of Arthur Hallam's death. To those who are not content to take literature as literature—those, for example, who are concerned about the life and works of the Abbé Vogler because Browning happened to use his name as the title for a poem on the general question of music—we will admit that there must be no little interest in knowing that 'In Memoriam' was written on an amiable young man who wrote verse, and in knowing what sort of verse he wrote. But if books are to exist for the benefit of this provincially-minded, hero-worshipping public, it is as well that there should be no confusion about the matter. Now Mr. Le Gallienne, who writes the introduction to the reprint before us, does not seem quite certain of his own point of view. He refers to the Tennysonian interest of these remains; he states also that "though they have, indeed, real literary value, it is not, perhaps, mainly for that that we cherish them, but rather for the means they afford us of realizing the writer's beautiful personality"; he further states that "all Hallam's sonnets are good"; and he alludes in conclusion to "the precious little sheaf of those poems that here make sweeter his sweet memory." Now the question of the "beautiful personality" and the "sweet memory" seems to be completely *à côté*. "The world, indeed," says Mr. Le Gallienne, "must of necessity lay disproportionate stress on achievement, and all too little on character." But it is precisely with achievement that the world, or the public, has to do; a gentleman's character is of considerable importance to himself, of much concern to his friends, and, if he be a writer, of the most essential and immediate influence on his work. But the public which reads that work—the public which has no business to intrude its sympathetic interest on any one who has not condescended to solicit that indignity—has absolutely nothing to do with personalities, beautiful or not, except in so far as they have achieved themselves in some form of outward expression. It is quite true that one cannot read these poems without being struck by the evident gentleness, purity, and affectionate ardency of their writer. But these admirable qualities do not necessarily result in admirable literature, and as literature it seems to us that the remains in verse of Arthur Hallam never rise to the dignity of the second rate.

Here is a complete piece, the second of the "Meditative Fragments," which is a characteristic specimen of Hallam's verse. Let us look at it for a moment:—

A valley—and a stream of purest white  
Trailing its serpent form within the breast  
Of that embracing dale—three sinuous hills  
Imminent in calm beauty, and trees thereon,  
Crest above crest, uprising to the moon,  
Which dallies with their topmost tracery,  
Like an old playmate, whose soft welcomes  
Have less of ardour, because more of custom:  
It is an English scene: and yet, methinks,  
Did not yon cottage dim with azure curls  
Of vapour the bright air, and that neat fence  
Gird in the comfort of its quiet walls,  
Or did not yon gay troop of carollers  
Press on the passing breeze a native rhyme,  
I might have deemed me in a foreign land.  
For, as I gaze, old visions of delight  
That died with th' hour their parent, are reflected

From the mysterious mirror of the mind,  
Mingling their forms with these, which I behold.  
Nay, the old feelings in their several states  
Come up before me, and entwine with these  
Of younger birth in strangest unity.  
And yet who bade them forth? Who spake to  
Time,  
That he should strike the fetters from his slaves?  
Or hath he none? Is the drear prison-house  
To which, 'twould seem, our spiritual acts  
Pass one by one, a phantom—a dim mist  
Enveloping our sphere of agency?  
A guess, which we do hold for certainty?  
I do but mock me with these questionings.  
Dark, dark, yea, "irrecoverably dark,"  
Is the soul's eye: yet how it strives and battles  
Through th' impenetrable gloom to fix  
That master light, the secret truth of things,  
Which is the body of the infinite God.

In a private album this might pass for an exceptionally pretty copy of verses, but what is its actual worth as literature? Surely very little. It is commonplace, timid, ineffective; the opening lines, with their attempt at a picture, give but a faint, second-hand impression of the scene; the concluding lines, with their attempt at a philosophical speculation, are trivial and inconclusive. It is all in the fashion of a past age, neither old enough to have gained the gloss of time, nor new enough to pass for its moment unquestioned, because it is like its fellows. It is lifeless verse, feebly imitated from what is feeblest in Coleridge and Wordsworth, and written without conviction or compulsion, merely for the sake of writing something. In all these smooth, featureless essays in verse, accomplishing so respectably their unnecessary task of existence, there is not so much as an accidental inspiration, or one unmeditated note of genuine song. We have "meditative fragments," mild verses of the affections, mild poems of places, creditable exercises in Italian verse, very tolerable sonnets indeed, some of them being the nearest approach to poetry that we find in the volume. So far are they, however, from even suggesting a personality of really remarkable calibre that we should be puzzled to describe in other than negative terms the impression they leave finally upon the mind. They do, indeed, as we have admitted, suggest that Arthur Hallam was a gentle, amiable, and affectionate young man; but any young linen-draper may be that, and yet in no degree remarkable on account of it. A personality—that rarest of all gifts—is something quite different from the possession of these pleasant virtues.

The prose essay on Tennyson's 'Poems, chiefly Lyrical,' is distinctly better than the verse which precedes it, and is, on the whole, acute and well considered in itself, as well as interesting on account of its date and origin. It is somewhat inclined to be tedious, and the seriousness with which it treats such ludicrous lucubrations as 'The How and the Why' (since discarded) is a little amusing. Nor is it always quite discerning, when, for example, it finds "summaries of mighty dramas" in the futile artificialities of the Adelines and Madelines and their crew; when, for example, it passes by 'Mariana' to quote 'Adeline'! But as a specimen of the criticism of the period it is both interesting and instructive.

## NEW NOVELS.

*The Two Lancrofts.* By C. F. Keary. 3 vols. (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.)

MR. KEARY has given us in 'The Two Lancrofts' a powerful, if somewhat painful story, which fulfils the promise—or perhaps we should say rivals the performance—of 'A Mariage de Convenance.' A note of forcible simplicity is struck at the outset in the contrast between the two cousins from whom the book derives its name, and wherever the author follows his heroes afterwards, on either side of the Channel, their surroundings are described with a fidelity to detail and a sureness of touch which recall—at a considerable interval, no doubt—the method of De Maupassant. It is obvious, indeed, from the first that Mr. Keary has made a close study of French models; and his frugality of diction, his low-toned colouring, and, we may add, his rather cold-blooded cynicism, may all unquestionably be traced to a Gallic source. It is by work like this that we English, who affect to complacently despise our nearest continental neighbours in other departments of national activity, such as politics and sport, are fain to confess the continued supremacy of Paris, amid all her vagaries, as the artistic centre of Europe and of the world. The poetry and the fiction of this country are at present, at all events in the case of their younger exponents, peculiarly sensitive to French influences. Here and there a feeble and half-hearted protest may be made by one who desires "in spite of all temptations" to "remain an Englishman"; but, for the most part, we are content to lie down in the dust in an ecstasy of self-surrender and let the ear of the Impressionist Juggernaut roll proudly over our prostrate bodies. 'The Two Lancrofts,' then, bears unmistakable signs of its alien inspiration, and exhibits the excellences and defects which we have learnt to associate with a particular school of French writers. Its language is clear and concise, if at times lacking in distinction and unnecessarily garnished with expletives. Its descriptions of natural objects, when they occur, are by no means over elaborated, but form a fitting background to the slightly prosaic personages of a drama that verges on the sordid. There is also a certain want of coherence and continuity in the book, due to the abruptly kaleidoscopic appearances of its bank clerks, its art students, its *savants* and its "smarts" (to use the detestable vulgarity which Mr. Keary unblushingly commits), who have little or nothing to do with each other, and whose scraggy aphorisms do not materially assist its action or contribute to its general effect. When he has but two or three of his characters on the stage, on the other hand, the author is at his best, as in the scenes between the two cousins and Thyrsa Lemoine, where the concentration and energy of the dialogue well express the conflicting passions of the trio, while their actual relations (*haud more Gallico*) are treated with a commendable reticence and reserve. We cannot, however, feel so much interest in Willie Lancroft as we fancy Mr. Keary wishes us to do. He presents a combination of vanity and clumsiness which his other good qualities, physical and mental, scarcely succeed in making attractive. And, to tell the truth,

for so clever a man his conversation is remarkably heavy. We much prefer the slapdash, slangy vivacity of Hope Lancroft, who has certain affinities with Dick Helder in Mr. Kipling's story 'The Light that Failed,' and conveys to the reader a distinct impression of ability. Of Thyrsa no more need be said than that, with her morbid self-consciousness and ill-regulated emotionalism, she is an excellent specimen of her class. Ela Featherstone raised hopes in our own, as well as the hero's breast, at the beginning of the second volume, which were dashed to the ground before the middle of the third. She ought, we think, to have treated Willie Lancroft with more consideration; but he certainly was a bit of a bore, and she was probably happier with her rising politician. It is impossible to notice all the people who jostle each other in the pages of Mr. Keary's novel; but a word must be spared for the Oxford don and ex-Rugby master, Mr. Sloane-Jarvis, who very nearly attains to the dignified position of a type.

*The Resident's Daughter.* By Melati van Java. (Henry & Co.)

THE fantastic pseudonym adopted by the author of 'The Resident's Daughter' affords a clue to the scene of the story, the *melati* being a fragrant flower that is one of the special glories of Java. And inasmuch as the average British novel-reader knows very little about Java, he or she may at least count upon an introduction to an unfamiliar atmosphere and unwonted conditions of life. Apart from this element of strangeness and surprise, which is always so welcome in fiction, 'The Resident's Daughter' commands favourable attention by reason of the fidelity of the portraiture and the sympathetic and engaging personalities of some of the leading *dramatis personæ*. Melati van Java, whom, perhaps, we shall not err in assuming to be a lady, is, however, by no means a flatterer. The vulgarity and materialism of the Dutch settlers are depicted in merciless colours. Etty van Welven is a most elaborate study in heartless selfishness, while the sullen probity of Roze-man, the town clerk, is admirably contrasted with the heroic self-sacrifice of his wife. The characters engaged mostly belong to the official or commercial classes in Java; but the author writes with sympathy and knowledge of the natives, nor is she afraid to make a half-caste girl the heroine—and a very attractive heroine—of her story. It will be a surprise to some of the readers of this story to learn that there is an opera-house in Batavia. But in a variety of ways the book is informing as well as interesting.

*In the Balance.* By G. M. Robins. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

MISS ROBINS is even more vivacious, irrepressible, and artificial than usual in her latest venture. The plot is a splendid jungle of cross-purposes, out of which the golden-mustachioed hero and his beautiful lady love emerge triumphantly at the last. By the operation of that beautiful law of compensation, the disinherited son of the furniture-polish manufacturer turns out to be the missing heir to a peerage—a discovery which proves all the more welcome after

his having married a lady whom he had wrongly imagined to be the daughter of an earl. Other personages who play a more or less prominent part are the superbly wilful heiress, who rejoices in the impressive Christian name of Vanda; the brilliant playwright; the equally brilliant artist, with his beautiful wife—there is a perfect galaxy of good looks in 'In the Balance'—and the society villain, who nearly slays the hero before considerably drowning himself. It is all intensely unreal, and at times very absurd; but Miss Robins makes her handsome puppets dance with such unflagging vigour that their antics seldom fail to furnish amusement to the reader.

*Arnold Bolsover's Love Story.* By Thomas A. Pinkerton. 2 vols. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

ONE is always sure of excellent entertainment in a work from the pen of Mr. Pinkerton, whose spirited portraiture and talent for epigram are once more happily illustrated in 'Arnold Bolsover's Love Story.' It is difficult to feel a very lively interest in the personage who gives his name to the story, while the mechanism of the plot, dealing so largely as it does with the affairs of a bank, is at times slightly intricate and tedious. But all this and much more may be forgiven to Mr. Pinkerton in view of the admirable portraits that he has given us of a variety of social types, the dominant note in whom is a profound solicitude for the affairs of number one. Capt. Dumoulin-Sampford, a sort of superior latter-day Ponto, who has married money, and wages a truceless war on campers-out, is most artistically drawn, and the perpetual duel between him and his ambitious wife, who are always "tilting at each other with knitting needles," is indicated and illustrated with the utmost skill. Even better is the apparently apathetic, but acutely observant Lemming, an elderly epicure with a genius for personal statistics, who spends most of his time in visiting his second cousins. Lemming's heroic act of gourmandism on the sudden arrival of some lobsters is a piece of very high comedy. There are also a delightful old shepherd and a wholly irresistible little girl, whose good sayings are not merely amusing, but have the added grace of spontaneity. Mr. Pinkerton resolutely avoids any concession to the happy-ending principle so far as his hero is concerned; none the less, he contrives to leave his readers in a state of cheerfulness and good humour. There are only two volumes, though the material is good enough to have furnished forth a third. The description, however, of Mrs. Dumoulin-Sampford's *al fresco* music shows that there is one weak joint in the harness of this well-equipped and witty writer. Even Mr. Pinkerton cannot persuade us that a beautiful woman can remain beautiful while playing the flute.

*The Complaining Millions of Men.* By Edward Fuller. (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.)

'THE COMPLAINING MILLIONS OF MEN' is a story not without defects of style and taints of diction; at the same time it has that about it which proves it could not have been written, as one may say, by the "first comer." There is not a little concentrated



purpose, in spite of too many side issues, especially in the character of Baretta the Socialist. In him the interest of the story centres. In spite of sundry weaknesses of handling there is in it something that nearly approaches a strong conception, the realization even of a personality, if not the creation of a new type. It is an unpleasant character, but it is in many respects a strong and an interesting one as well, by reason of the social factors responsible for its stunted and narrow development, and the idiosyncrasies, inconsistencies, and weaknesses that seal it with the stamp of a complex humanity. Towards the close of the story the weaknesses of manner and crudities of diction increase, and the study of the man himself as well as some other things run away with the author. Uncertainty and tentativeness of handling to some extent swamp the manifest cleverness. Still the rapid changes in the man's mental attitude and conduct, attended with the growth of mental disease, are at times striking. There are, too, touches in Ditton, Yates, and others, men and women, that are sharp and luminous, though the interest is too diffused and the construction leaves something to be desired.

*Dust and Laurels.* By Mary L. Pendered. (Griffith, Farran & Co.)

THOUGH Miss Pendered's name is unknown to us we can hardly imagine her to be a novice at novel-writing when she shows such an admirable sense of proportion and such a rare choice of incident and characters as she does in 'Dust and Laurels.' It is but a slight sketch of a clever and accomplished woman of great fascination, whose natural buoyancy and light-heartedness do not avail to save her from the misery entailed by a too keen appreciation of masculine charms. In spite of brilliant social success and fame as an author, she finds herself constrained to content herself with marriage to a man infinitely her inferior in order to escape from a temptation from which her better self revolts. The other characters are well subordinated to this main idea; they are so cleverly conceived that it must have cost the author something to have refrained from amplifying them so as to detract from a due sense of proportion. The kindly and rather prim Mrs. Grant; the honest, simple-minded boys, whose slang is not a bit overdone; and, above all, the loyal friend Sylvia, make an excellent foil to the heroine's nervous impulsiveness. Perhaps it is rather hypercritical, when there is so much to be grateful for, to quarrel with Miss Pendered over such a trifle as a sub-title; but we must confess to an objection to Miss Pendered's calling her book "a study in nineteenth century woman," as such a phrase calls up an erroneous idea of the contents by suggesting a dreary and impossible woman, whereas Miss Veronica Grace is not more typical of the nineteenth century than of any other; she is simply a charming and impulsive woman whose heart is stronger than her head.

*The First Supper, &c.* (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.)

THESE stories are somewhat unequal in expression and in the strength of the

material and incident provided. Most of them have, at any rate, something of the episodic character so necessary to the working of the short story. 'The First Supper,' the longest, and in appearance the most ambitious of the series, is also the least successful. Yet it contains, if nothing else, a good situation inadequately treated, and some striking and effective pictures touched with evident Impressionist ideals. But the delineation of the people lacks boldness, and the art of "values" is only suggested by its absence. There is a lack of sympathy, too, in the drawing of the heroine and others. They have unconscious touches of snobbishness and unpleasantness in their composition. Another story, called 'The Brother,' has some good things; the touch is grim, and strange and striking enough in all conscience, but the unnecessary obscurity in the setting and arrangement mars it to some extent. 'The Three Forms' is a philosophical idea briefly worked out, and not perfectly realized. The substance of 'Koznuishef' is the record of a moment of existence and "mental dynamics" flashingly dealt with. But it is 'A Clare Moonlighter' that contains the best and truest quality. It also is a trifle confused in the telling, but it is crammed with picturesque and moving effects, with touches of real elemental feeling that express something of human experience. It is a concrete instance indeed, but with all the effect of the humours and pathos of a whole country. Not in any way of propagandist tendency, 'A Clare Moonlighter' is yet informed with something of the charm and simplicity of misfortune and tragedy.

#### THE CRITICISM OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

CANON CHEYNE is one of the most ardent and indefatigable contributors in this country to Biblical criticism. But he needs a rest from time to time, and above all a change of subject, which the present volume has afforded him—*Founders of Old Testament Criticism: Biographical, Descriptive, and Critical Studies* (Methuen & Co.). The book is not exhaustive of its subject, as the author himself observes in the following passage of the preface:—

"The series of studies, which I have thus endeavoured to round off, is far from being as complete as I could have wished. Historically indeed it is continuous, but from an international point of view some plausible complaints may be urged against it. There is but one Dutch critic who is sketched, viz., Kuenen; but one French-writing critic, viz., Reuss; nor are any of the actually living and working German critics (except Schrader, who has now quitted the field of the 'higher criticism') either described or criticized. The reasons for these omissions are, however, not far to seek. Some limitation of the range of the volume was necessary. Prof. S. I. Curtiss had already treated of the earlier precursors of criticism (including R. Simon and Astruc), and an able young French scholar, M. Alexandre Westphal, had given an equally accurate and interesting sketch of Hexateuch criticism."

We regret these omissions for completeness' sake as well as for that of criticism. Prof. Curtiss and M. Westphal cannot supply the gap which Canon Cheyne has left open, and which he only can properly fill. The English school—which begins with Warburton, Lowth, and Geddes, which was followed down to our time in methodical criticism by Colenso, and Mr. Bevan, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, and includes a few Americans—is complete. The lion's share amongst the English scholars falls to Prof. Sayce and Canon Driver. They are both deservedly praised and

also criticized, the former being so orthodox in his writings, mostly in popular magazines and society tracts, that his Assyriological discoveries were "recognized on every hand at the late Church Congress" (of 1892) as having brought about "a complete turn of the tide against the views of higher critics." To Dr. Driver our author devotes not fewer than the last three chapters (pp. 212-334). These are mostly reprints from the author's criticism on Dr. Driver's epoch-making 'Introduction to the Old Testament.' Canon Cheyne finds his colleague too slow in adopting advanced conclusions, and more especially in not following himself. Dr. Driver, however, is right in adopting the Italian proverb *chi va piano va sano*. Perhaps Canon Cheyne could have better employed half the space given to Dr. Driver by allotting a chapter or two to the unnoticed critics. Amongst the German critics our author devotes most space to his master, the late Prof. Ewald, and to Fr. Delitzsch. In general Canon Cheyne's book is written in a lively style and is decidedly pleasant to read. In a second edition, which cannot fail to come, our author may perhaps follow our advice as regards the space given to Dr. Driver.

*The Book of Job*, critical edition of the Hebrew text, with notes by Prof. C. Siegfried (English translation of the notes by Prof. R. E. Brünnow), is the first instalment of the "Sacred Books of the Old Testament," a critical edition of the Hebrew text printed in colours, with notes by eminent Biblical scholars of Europe and America, edited by Prof. Paul Haupt (Nutt). Job forms Part 17. The use of various colours for the various documents in a Biblical book is not new; it was introduced for the Pentateuch by Prof. Böhmer some twenty years ago. In Prof. Siegfried's edition of Job the colours indicate: (1) parallel compositions; (2) polemical interpolations directed against the tendency of the poem; (3) correcting interpolations conforming the speeches of Job to the spirit of the orthodox doctrine of retribution. The arguments for these distinctions (in blue, green, and red) Prof. Siegfried will furnish in the introductory remarks prefixed to the explanatory notes on the English translation of the book. We must, therefore, reserve our opinion on the above-mentioned division of the text of Job until the English part appears. We can only say that the system of employing colours for the various texts is, if practical, by no means pleasing to the eyes. Marginal indications to the various texts would have been preferable. But this division is not the only point which the reader will have to retain. There are a number of various brackets, parentheses, asterisks, notes of interrogation, Hebrew and Greek letters, to indicate departures from the received text, doubtful and corrupted passages, and references to the old versions, not to speak of the ordinary numerals for indicating chapters and verses. The notes have the appearance of a mathematical treatise, with the difference that in the latter uniform signs are adopted by all scholars, whilst for Biblical commentaries each author chooses his own signs. How will the student master all these signs? Will he not be disgusted before he comes to the chief study of the notes? Life is short, and commentaries are long, and above all numerous. The student will suffer more by this complicated process than Job himself suffered. Surely a less intricate method, and, above all, a uniform arrangement amongst authors, ought to be agreed upon. The critical notes are, we are glad to mention, short and to the point; the bibliographical references are exhaustive, but often unintelligible apart from the work which is referred to. For instance, for the word כְּלִי (iii. 5) Prof. Siegfried says, "M. כְּלִי; cf., however, Stade, § 231. Formed from the stem כָּלַר." What does that mean? Perhaps the explanation will be given in the next volume, which has not yet appeared.

Prof. Bickell, in his 'Kritische Bearbeitung des Jobliedes,' omits the word altogether, which is not noticed by Prof. Siegfried.

THE posthumous book of M. Isidore Loeb, *La Littérature des Pauvres dans la Bible* (Paris, Cerf), contains mostly a reproduction of essays which appeared in the *Revue des Études juives*, of which M. Loeb was one of the editors. The chief object of these essays is to develop more clearly and effectively the idea which the late Prof. Graetz proposed in his commentary on the Psalms, to the effect that most of the Psalms exhibit a picture of a struggle of the just or the poor against the wicked or the rich. The majority of the Psalms seem, indeed, to justify this hypothesis, which is now accepted by a great number of modern commentators. M. Loeb carries on this opinion not only to nearly all the Psalms, but also to the second Isaiah, who led the way, as well as to the poetical pieces inserted in prose books of the Bible, viz., the blessings of Jacob and Moses, the song of Deborah, the prayer of Hannah, and so on. Job also has the same tendency as the Psalms. This theory is, we confess, enticing, but not justified historically. It is true that in the New Testament writings the poor have a great place, but between the Psalms—even granted that they were composed between 587 and 167 B.C.—and the New Testament there lie at least two centuries. However, M. Loeb's essays will draw attention, even that of those who will not accept his idea as to the composition of the Psalms, of Job, and the poetical pieces, to many philological remarks upon the Hebrew language, and he is often very happy in his emendations of the Masoretic text. In the theological, ethical, and philosophical discussion concerning the Psalms M. Loeb gives a complete list of expressions in the Psalms parallel with those in other Biblical books. This is nearly exhaustive, and students need not have the help of a concordance when studying this interesting part concerning the Bible. Interesting also is the chapter where M. Loeb shows that the earliest Jewish prayer (composed in the second century) was taken from the Psalms; this prayer is usually called the Eighteen Blessings. As the author had not quite finished the revision of his collected essays when death came upon him, M. Théodore Reinach undertook the revision and has written a very lively preface, in which he supplies a useful abstract of M. Loeb's theory. Whatever we may think of the theory, his book will anyhow give commentators reason to think over the dates assigned to Psalms, for M. Loeb admits no historical allusion in any Psalms.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE Ainu, or aboriginal inhabitants of Yezo and Sakhalin, are a race tolerably familiar to ethnologists from the researches of Capt. Blakiston, Miss Bird, Prof. Rein, and others, but there are nevertheless several new and interesting facts to be derived from Mr. B. Douglas Howard's *Life with Trans-Siberian Savages* (Longmans). Mr. Howard is an indefatigable traveller, and in the course of his wanderings in Eastern Siberia formed a strong desire to visit the island of Saghalien or Sakhalin; and thanks to the complaisance of the Russian officials, he was permitted to explore this (to use his words) "final destination of the unshot, the unhanged, the convicts and the exiles, who by frequent escapes or repeated murders have graduated perhaps from other prison stations throughout the vast territory of Russia and Siberia." On reaching the island the sight of an Ainu woman in the hospital at Korsakoff inspired the author with a desire to know more of that curious hairy race, and with the assistance of the deputy-governor Mr. Howard was enabled to carry his wishes into effect. Under the escort of a ticket-of-leave convict,

the author penetrated to an Ainu village in the heart of a Saghalien forest, and, having made friends with the chief of the clan, stayed for a few weeks in their primitive settlement, sharing in their normal occupations and every-day life. Mr. Howard took part in some fishing, deer-shooting, and bear-hunting expeditions, and, like many other travellers, acquired extraordinary reputation by the exercise of a mere elementary knowledge of surgery. He naturally impressed the Ainu with his Western wonders, and so far gained the affection and confidence of his savage friends as to be appointed honorary chief of the village; but the one novelty from the outer world which the Ainu would not put up with was—a kodak camera. This with its concomitant paraphernalia had to be incontinently burnt to avoid a dangerous row. Mr. Howard also received private instructions in poison making, and might possibly have been enabled to make researches into further mysteries connected with the Ainu had he not been anxious to return to his Russian friends and to civilization after his long absence, permission for which was not obtained without difficulty. In order to complete his investigations, the author crossed over the La Perouse Straits to the Japanese island of Yezo, in the course of which journey he suffered complete shipwreck, he and his companions being tossed, famished and half-frozen, on to a rocky ledge over a hundred miles from any town, village, or house. This exciting episode is narrated in the briefest and baldest way imaginable, and it is still more aggravating to learn the bare fact that, "after further dangers and escapes almost equally marvellous," the survivors were picked up from a raft by another little vessel, which in its turn was struck by another typhoon, and were eventually landed at Hakodate. The injuries sustained by the author, by-the-by, were so serious that he had to be carried ashore. This portion of the book, with all these wonderful adventures, appears to have been hurriedly written from recollection, which may account for its brevity; but then it is difficult to understand how the notes respecting the Ainu have been preserved in such detailed form, as we do not learn that anything was saved from the shipwreck except the crew and passengers. Altogether the author is obviously unused to literature, there being a notable absence of dates, places, and directions, as well as mention of those subsidiary events which help to carry the reader along and make the narrative intelligible and interesting. Mr. Howard's concluding chapters are the more important from a scientific point of view, though his observations on the Aryan origin, habits, and appearance of the Ainu do not essentially differ from those of previous writers, Rein, perhaps, excepted. One important difference between the Russian and Japanese Ainu is that the Russians protect the Ainu absolutely against intoxicating drinks, while 90 per cent. of the Japanese Ainu are confirmed drunkards. Another beneficent feature of Russian policy is that the game in Saghalien, both large and small, is preserved exclusively to the Ainu, who, further, are subjected to no tax whatever. But while the Rev. J. Batchelor is doing much spiritual good among the Yezo Ainu, in the entire island of Saghalien there are not more than three Greek priests, and Mr. Howard doubts if any of them has ever seen an Ainu. He thinks that the Russian Government might not possibly permit evangelistic work among the race, and, if so, that the field for missionary enterprise is decidedly promising.

*The History of Wyggeston's Hospital, the Hospital Schools, and the Old Free Grammar School, Leicester.* By George Cowie. (Leicester, Spencer; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Mr. Cowie has discharged a self-imposed task which ought to make his fellow townsmen grateful to him. He has not produced an interesting book, because from the materials at his disposal such a thing was impossible. No one, except

an educational specialist or a Leicester antiquary, can feel much enthusiasm regarding William Wyggeston. He was, however, a good man who, having no heir to inherit his large possessions, resolved to dispose of them in charity. Had he lived in earlier days he would no doubt have founded a monastery; as, however, he flourished in the early years of the sixteenth century a hospital seemed far preferable. The original endowment took place in 1520, and for the time in which it was made was of a liberal character. Other bequests have from time to time been made. The hospital and schools have had their vicissitudes. There have been times when the public have not by any means derived the advantages the founder intended; now, however, we gather from Mr. Cowie's pages that much excellent work is being done in a very unostentatious manner.

*From Whitechapel to Camelot*, by C. R. Ashbee, illustrated by M. or N., published by the Guild of Handicraft, is a confused and rambling tale of adventure in the Wonderland style. Little Willie wants "to be a great knight and do great things," hence the story, which is entirely well-meaning, but hardly attractive.

MR. BURY has superintended an edition of the late Prof. Freeman's *History of Federal Government* (Macmillan), of which one volume appeared in 1863 and no more was published, the writer turning aside to work at the story of the Norman Conquest. An additional chapter, which the author left in MS., on federal government in Italy, and a fragment on German federalism have been wisely added by Mr. Bury to the original work. In an appendix the editor has supplied the information derived of late years from inscriptions regarding the Achaean and Aetolian Leagues, and also from the researches of M. Dubois. These additions enhance the value of a highly important volume.

WE are glad to welcome *La Revue Française*, a journal to be published every two months at the Librairie Parisienne in Coventry Street. From the contents of the first number we augur well of its success in establishing, to quote from the judicious prefatory remarks of its editor, another "tunnel intellectuel" across the Channel.

WE have on our table *The Life of Augustus Henry Law, S.J.*, by E. Schreiber (Burns & Oates),—*Macaulay's Warren Hastings*, with Notes and Appendices by K. Deighton (Macmillan),—*Notes on English Grammar*, by L. W. Lyde (Methuen),—*Specimens of Papers set at the Army Preliminary Examination, 1886-1893, with Answers to the Mathematical Questions* (Macmillan),—*Livy, Books XXI. and XXII.*, edited by J. K. Lord (Boston, U.S., Leach & Co.),—*The Way about Kent*, by H. S. Vaughan (Iliffe),—*Amateur Cycling*, by G. L. Hillier and W. G. H. Bramson (Dean),—*The Printing Arts*, by J. W. Harland (Ward & Lock),—*The Cabinet Maker*, by Various Writers (Ward & Lock),—*General Index to the Remains, Historical and Literary*, published by the Chetham Society, Vols. XXXI.-CXIV. (Manchester, Chetham Society),—*Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute*, Vol. XXIV., 1892-93 (the Institute),—*Griffin's Electrical Engineer's Price-Book*, edited by H. J. Dowling (Griffin),—*Reveries of World-History*, by T. M. Ellis (Sonnenschein),—*Philanthropy and Social Progress*, by Miss Jane Addams and others (New York, Crowell & Co.),—*Tasks by Twilight*, by A. Kinney (Putnam),—*The Last Cruise of the Teal*, by Leigh Ray (Digby & Long),—*Miniatures and Moods*, by G. S. Street (Nutt),—*James Ingleton: the History of a Social State*, by "Mr. Dick" (J. Blackwood),—*The Girl Musician*, by M. Young (Digby & Long),—*Wave upon Wave*, by S. Doudney (S.S.U.),—*Banker and Broker*, by Nat Gould (Routledge),—*Drifted Northward*, by T. Hanton (Gardner),—*A Shilling's Worth of All Sorts* (Cassell),—*The Age of Dis-*

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figurement, by R. Evans (Remington).—*Youth*, by C. Wagner, translated from the French by E. Redwood (Osgood & Co.).—*Wedding Bells*, by C. Bullock ('Home Words' Office).—*Scott's The Lay of the Last Minstrel, Cantos I.-III.*, with Introduction and Notes (Blackie).—*The Questions at the Well*, by F. Haig (Digby & Long).—*Considerations upon the Epistle of St. Paul to the Ephesians*, by George Venables (Jarrold & Sons).—*Steadfast*, by R. T. Cooke (S.S.U.).—*Personal and Social Christianity, Sermons and Addresses by the late Russell Lant Carpenter, B.A.*, edited by J. E. Carpenter (Kegan Paul).—*Six Meditations on the Gardens of Scripture*, by the Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D. (Low).—*Come Ye Apart: Daily Readings in the Life of Christ*, by the Rev. J. R. Miller, D.D. (S.S.U.).—*The Gospel of Paul*, by C. C. Everett (Clarke & Co.).—*Lorenzo de' Medici*, by E. Carpenter (Putnam).—*L'Irrésistible* (Paris, Lévy).—*Œuvres de Lord Byron*, edited by D. Lesuer (Paris, Lemerre).—*Doña Luz*, by Juan Valera, translated from the Spanish by Mary J. Serrano (Heinemann).—*and Études de Littérature et d'Art*, by G. Larroumet (Paris, Hachette). Among New Editions we have *The Institutes of Justinian illustrated by English Law*, by J. Williams (Clowes).—*First Lessons in Business Matters, by a Banker's Daughter* (Macmillan).—*An Elementary Text-Book of Physiology*, by J. M. Gregor-Robertson (Blackie).—*The Prison Life of Marie Antoinette*, by M. C. Bishop (Kegan Paul).—*and Charley Kingston's Aunt*, by Pen Oliver, F.R.C.S. (Warne).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Lightfoot's (J. B.) *Essays on the Work entitled 'Supernatural Religion'*, 8vo, 10/6 cl.  
Variorum Aids to the Bible Student, 8vo, 5/ cl.  
Wakefield's (Rev. H. R.) *Life and Religion*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 cl.

Law.

Wheeler's (G.) *Privy Council Law*, royal 8vo, 31/6 cl.  
*Poetry and the Drama.*  
Adley's (C.) *The Victorious Hero, or the Imperial Hall*, Poem, 12mo, 2/6 cl.  
Anderson's (H. O.) *Baldur, a Lyrical Drama*, 8vo, 2/ swd.

Geography and Travel.

Bird's (Rev. A. F. R.) *Boating in Bavaria, Austria, and Bohemia*, royal 16mo, 6/ cl.  
Burton's (Sir R. F.) *Mission to Gelele, King of Dahome*, ed. by his Wife, 2 vols. 12/ net. (Memorial Edition.)  
Harbour's (H.) *The Way about Norfolk and Suffolk*, 2/6 cl.  
Haughton's (T.) *Descriptive, Physical, Industrial, and Historical Geography of England and Wales*, cr. 8vo, 5/ cl.  
McMullen's (R. T.) *Down Channel*, with Introduction by D. Kemp, cr. 8vo, 7/6 cl.

Philology.

Scott's (Sir W.) *Lord of the Isles*, edited with Introduction and Notes by T. Bayne, cr. 8vo, 3/6 cl.

Science.

Harkness (J.) and Morley's (F.) *Treatise on the Theory of Functions*, 8vo, 18/ cl.  
Weld's (L. G.) *A Short Course in the Theory of Determinants*, cr. 8vo, 7/6 cl.

General Literature.

Alexander's (Mrs.) *At Bay*, 12mo, 2/ bds.  
Carrington's (E.) *Ten Tales without a Title*, roy. 8vo, 5/ bds.  
Croker's (B. M.) *To Let, &c.*, 12mo, 2/ bds.  
Cromwell's (May) *Bay Ronald*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo, 31/6 cl.  
Dale's (D.) *The Village Blacksmith, a Novel*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 cl.  
Gingold's (H. E. A.) *Seven Stories*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 cl.  
Jean's (T.) *Always in the Way, or Mr. Rummins with Rod, Hounds, and Rifle*, cr. 8vo, 2/ bds.  
Marryat's (F.) *How Like a Woman!* cr. 8vo, 3/6 cl.  
Murray (D. C.) and Herman's (H.) *One Traveller Returns*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 cl.  
Payn's (J.) *A Trying Patient*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 cl.  
Robinson's (P.) *Some Country Sights and Sounds*, cr. 8vo, 6/ cl.  
Taylor's (J.) *Guide to the Business of Public Meetings*, 2/6 cl.  
Thoughts that Breathe and Words that Burn, from Francis Bacon, selected by A. B. Grosart, 18mo, 3/6 cl. (Elizabethan Library.)

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Müller (W.) : *Lehrbuch der Kirchengeschichte* : Vol. 2, Das Mittelalter, 12mo.  
Nestle (E.) : *Die dem Epiphanius zugeschriebenen Vita Prophetarum*, 3m.; *Marginalien u. Materialien*, 10m.

Philology.

Brandt (W.) : *Mandäische Schriften aus der grossen Sammlung heiliger Bücher genannt Genzä od. Sidrā Rabbā*, 8m.  
Nestle (E.) : *Nigri, Böhm u. Pellican*, 3m.

Science.

Carré (L.) et Douville (H.) : *Annuaire géologique universel*, Vol. 9, 20fr.  
Laurent (E.) : *L'Anthropologie criminelle*, 5fr.

Salkowski (E.) : *Practicum der physiologischen u. pathologischen Chemie*, 8m.  
Sauvez (E.) : *Des meilleurs Moyens d'Anesthésie à employer en Art dentaire*, 5fr.  
Weber's (W.) *Werke* : Vol. 5, *Wellenlehre*, 18m.

General Literature.

Almanach National, 1893, 15fr.  
Bousenard (L.) : *La Chasse à Tir*, 3fr. 50.  
Loir (M.) : *La Marine française*, illustrated by MM. Courturier and Montanard, 25fr.  
Malzeroy (R.) : *En Folie*, 3fr. 50.

DULWICH COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Dulwich College, S.E., August 19, 1893.

In revising and rearranging the books in our library, I have found that we now possess upwards of 100 volumes and 200 pamphlets, mostly of the seventeenth century, which in some way escaped notice when our printed catalogue was compiled in 1877. Among these it may be of interest to mention a perfect copy of Thomas Penketh's edition of Antonius Andreae 'Questiones super xii. libros Metaphysicæ,' printed in folio by John Lettoun in 1480. This is the first book printed in the City of London, and of it but four copies were hitherto known, and one alone (at Sion College) perfect. With ours is bound up a copy of the Aristotelian work of Alexander de Hales, 'De Anima,' printed by Rood at Oxford in 1481; and the boards which contain the two prove, upon comparison of the stamps used, to have issued from his workshop. Our copy of Lettoun's work makes it probable that the Sion College copy when rebound has had its index wrongly set in front.

Among other scarce works are also the following, several of which are not to be found at the British Museum :—

'Joannis Oecolampadii in librum Job Exegemata,' Basilee, 1532, 4to., further interesting as having belonged to Cranmer, containing his name, not in autograph, but inscribed, as many are, by his secretary.

George Hay, 'The Confutation of the Abbote of Crosraguel's Masse,' Edinburgh, 1563, 4to.

George Gascoigne, 'The Whole Workes of,' &c., London, 1587, 4to. (imperfect).

John Davis (of Hereford), 'The Scourge of Folly,' London, circa 1611, 8vo.

A collection of thirty-two poetical broadsides and folio pamphlets, 1681-1735, beginning with the first edition of Dryden's 'Absalom and Achitophel,' parts i. and ii.

A number of proclamations, the earliest of which I have not been able to trace elsewhere. It was issued by James VI. of Scotland in 1596, commanding his subjects to abstain from all molestation of the English borders, in view of the plots and designs of Spain.

The mention of these books may suggest to those in custody of libraries similar to ours that an interesting gleanings is possible even after a systematic catalogue has been issued.

GILBERT B. STRETTON.

DEFOE AND MIST'S 'WEEKLY JOURNAL.'

IN 1864 a lengthened controversy was caused by the publication of certain letters in the Public Record Office from Defoe to Mr. Charles De la Faye, of the Secretary of State's Office, from which it appeared that during the reign of George I. Defoe wrote largely for several Tory and Jacobite periodicals, under a secret agreement with the Whig Government that he would use his utmost endeavour to render those papers harmless to his employers. In 1869 Mr. William Lee, in his 'Life and Recently Discovered Writings of Daniel Defoe,' dealt fully with these new facts, and printed a large number of essays and paragraphs which he attributed—sometimes too positively—to Defoe. But it does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Lee, or to others who joined in the discussion, to make further search among the State Papers. In preparing an article on Nathaniel Mist for the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' I turned over a number of these documents, many of which are as yet unindexed, and in so doing I found some further

references to Defoe which are not without interest.

Of Mist's *Weekly Journal* I need say here only that it was commenced in December, 1716, and that Defoe became connected with it in August, 1717. The number for the 3rd of August had an editorial notice in large type, which there can be little doubt was Defoe's first contribution. The writer professed surprise at any doubt of the loyalty of the paper towards George I. or the laws of the country, and proceeded to promise that no effort should be spared to make the *Journal* unrivalled for its news, both home and foreign : "Our intelligence will be directly from abroad, translated by the ablest hands, and giving accounts of foreign affairs in a manner differing from any weekly paper now in being." This agrees precisely with the confidential account of the matter that Defoe gave to Mr. De la Faye in the following year, when he said :—

"I introduced myself, in the disguise of a translator of the foreign news, to be so far concerned in this weekly paper of Mist's as to be able to keep it within the circle of a secret management, also prevent the mischievous part of it; and yet neither Mist, or any of those concerned with him, have the least guess or suspicion by whose direction I do it."

In a few weeks it was no secret that Defoe was writing for the *Journal*, and the number for December 28th contained an article upon imprisonment for debt to which he appended his initials, D. D. F. In April, 1718, Defoe thought it necessary to place on record, in the letters to Mr. De la Faye, the facts respecting the secret undertaking he had entered into with Lord Townshend; for that nobleman had retired, and it was desirable that his successor, Lord Stanhope, should understand how it was that he was writing for periodicals in which, in spite of every endeavour, he could not always prevent the publication of articles hostile to the Government. His position was very difficult, and he was in danger of suspicion from both his real and his ostensible employers. In the very next month he had to apologize for an objectionable paragraph that had been inserted after he had looked over the matter to be printed. In June Defoe thought he had brought Mist entirely under his control; but on October 25th, 1718, a letter, signed "Sir Andrew Politick," was inserted in the *Journal*, in opposition to the war with Spain. The letter was followed by a paragraph, doubtless by Defoe, in which it was stated that Mist could only partially agree with his correspondent; and there was a more elaborate reply in the next number. But the paper containing the objectionable article was seized by the king's messengers, and on the 1st of November Mist was examined before Lord Stanhope and Mr. Craggs. His statement, signed "Nath<sup>l</sup> Mist," was as follows :—

"Who says that Daniel De Foe has usually written part of the paper entitled *The Weekly Journal* or *Saturday's Post* printed by the examinant, and that because it should not be known who was the author he always destroyed the copy; That the said De Foe did particularly write the letter inserted in the said *Weekly Journal* of Saturday, October 25, 1718, and subscribed S<sup>r</sup> Andrew Politick, to which the examinant made some few alterations in transcribing the same, not altering the substance; That the Answer to the Letter aforesaid inserted in the same paper was also written by the said De Foe and transcribed by the examinant in the same manner."—*State Papers, Domestic*, George I., bundle 15, No. 30.

On the same day Thomas Warner, bookseller, of Paternoster Row, sworn before Mr. De la Faye, said that

"by what he has heard in conversation and from other reasons he does believe Daniel Defoe to be the author of a great part of the said paper, and particularly of a letter.....signed Sir Andrew Politick, for that he, this examinant, had some days before a conversation with the said Defoe, who, in discourse, talked to him much the same purpose as what is mentioned in the said letter, and that since the printing thereof, the said Defoe has owned to the examinant that he had seen the said letter before it was printed; That Nathaniel Mist has

also owned to this examinant that Daniel Defoe had given him a copy of the said letter, tho' at the same time pretended to give him a caution not to print it. The examinant further says, that he paid to the said Defoe after the rate of twenty shillings a week for his service in the writing of the said paper, that upon some difference that happened between them, money which the examinant believes was for the said Defoe's use has been paid by the examinant to the order of Samuel Moorland, Esq., and of late the examinant has paid money as formerly upon Mr. Mist's account and for the service above mentioned into the said Defoe's own hands at the rate of 40s. a week. The examinant further says that the said Defoe has been daily with him for two or three days past, appearing much concerned at the proceedings against Mr. Mist, saying that he, Defoe, would not on any account be known to be the author, for if he thought he should be proved the author he would quit the nation, and that he was under an obligation from above not to meddle with the paper above-mentioned, and desired the examinant to exhort Mr. Mist to stand by it and not declare the author, promising in such case to stand by him, and to use all his interest in his favour."—*Ibid.*, No. 33.

This evidence is very interesting, though Lord Stanhope and Mr. De la Faye, before whom it was given, were in Defoe's secret, and knew much more than Mist and his friends, who thought they were making revelations about Defoe. Warner's statement shows what payments Defoe received from Mist, his ostensible employer, and makes it clear that Defoe, as we should have expected, cautioned Mist against printing the objectionable letter before it was published. Mist's own statement is evidently misleading. From another paper (*ibid.*, No. 115) it appears that a certain Jonathan Marshall, in answer to the question, "Who had you this from?" said he "believes it Mr. Defoe's hand, received from Jonathan, a gardiner who is employed by Mr. Defoe, and believes it came from Mr. Defoe. Believes Jonathan is Mr. De Foe's gardiner." Defoe, it will be remembered, was living in what was then a country house at Stoke Newington.

In the *Journal* for November 8th, 1718, Mist boldly asserted that Defoe never had any concern in the paper, except that he had sometimes translated foreign letters, in the absence of the person usually employed for that part. After this Defoe discontinued for a short time all connexion with Mist. But early in 1719 their relations were resumed, and Mist, under Defoe's advice, acted more prudently. In June, 1720, however, Mist inserted an attack upon the Government for their intervention on behalf of the Protestant subjects of the Elector Palatine, and was committed to prison upon the motion of the Bishop of Gloucester in the House of Lords. On the 7th of June Defoe felt it necessary to send the following letter to Mr. De la Faye, in self-defence. The original MS. was sold at Messrs. Sotheby's rooms in July, 1891:—

SIR,—If I was not very ill and in no condicon to come abroad I should have waited on you immediately, and I acknowledge w<sup>th</sup> all possible Thankfulness yo<sup>r</sup> kindness in sending in so obliging a manner.

The small share I had in M<sup>r</sup> Mist's Journall at that time, gives him no ground to say I had the Direcccon of it, nor indeed did I sometimes see what was or was not put in, there being several people employ'd by him at the same time who I had no knowledge of.

I am very well assur'd I had no concern in y<sup>e</sup> Paragraph in question, and he cannot lay it justly to my charge unless he has my coppie to produce. It is indeed hard to be certain at this distance of Time, but I hope I shall be Treated w<sup>th</sup> Clemency as well as justice in a Case where my whole Study was to keep things out of the paper which might give offence, and especially after I had by Inadvertency given offence before as you kn<sup>o</sup> S<sup>r</sup> for w<sup>ch</sup> I am a sincere Penitent and a great Sufferer, and after w<sup>ch</sup> I endeavor'd by all ways possible to be seriable in the paper.

If my attendance be absolutely necessary w<sup>ch</sup> I hope it may not I will not fail to wait on you in a Few days, if I am able to come Abroad. June 7, 1720.

I am, S<sup>r</sup>,  
Yo<sup>r</sup> Most Humble and obedient Serv<sup>t</sup>,  
DE FOE.

It would appear that Mist had again charged Defoe—as in 1718—with being himself the author of some objectionable paragraph, and that Defoe was more than once brought into trouble with the Government through being unable to exercise entire control over the contents of the *Jacobite Journal*. The position was very difficult and unpleasant, but he maintained it until the end of 1724. I have not, however, found any further reference to Defoe in the papers in the Record Office relating to Mist's numerous arrests. G. A. AITKEN.

#### THE LAUREATE AND GEORGE HERBERT.

If it has not been remarked before—and I am not aware of its having been noticed—it may be worth while to place before future annotators of the works of the late Laureate a striking similarity in substance between 'The Palace of Art' and a small poem, entitled 'The World,' by George Herbert, the pious priest of Bemerton, which for convenience of reference may here be cited:—

Love built a stately house; where Fortune came;  
And spinning fancies, she was heard to say,  
That her fine cobwebs did support the frame,  
Whereas they were supported by the same:  
But Wisdom quickly swept them all away.

Then Pleasure came, who, liking not the fashion,  
Began to make balconies, terraces,  
Till she had weakened all by alteration;  
But reverend laws and many a proclamation  
Reformed all at length with menaces.

Then entered Sin, and with that sycamore,  
Whose leaves first sheltered man from drought and dew,  
Working and winding silly evermore,  
The inward walls and sommers cleft and tore:  
But Grace shored these, and cut that as it grew.

Then Sin combined with Death in a firm band,  
To raze the building to the very floor;  
Which they effected, none could them withstand;  
But Love and Grace took Glory by the hand,  
And built a braver palace than before.

Here we have, as it were, the ground plan and scaffolding of the later poem, and it would be difficult to think it was a mere coincidence of conception. The difference of the ending is noticeable, as in the one case the "palace" is to be razed and afterwards rebuilt, in the other it is to be inhabited under different circumstances and conditions. I do not mean here to accuse Lord Tennyson of plagiarism. He has only made a very legitimate and noble use of what he found to his hand—quite allowable when the borrower, as in this case, returns the loan with so superabounding an enrichment.

WILLIAM DAVIES.

#### THE OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.

Garrick Club, W.C.

THE editor of the *Saturday Review* has, in the manner described in the *Athenæum* of the 12th inst., wisely protected himself against the assumption that because an article has been put into type it is therefore accepted. It is difficult to understand how any judge could have arrived at the conclusion come to in the *National Review* case; but as the judgment has been given, the proprietors of periodicals will do well to follow the example of the *Saturday Review*, or refrain from the practice of showing, by the issue of proofs, their desire to publish any contribution that may be sent to them, should circumstances permit. This they should do in self-defence; and while they are about notifying their position in relation to contributors, they would do well to prescribe upon their periodicals the extent to which they claim copyright in the articles contributed to their pages.

It has become a practice with authors to collect their occasional contributions, and preface the volume in which they publish them by thanking the editors or proprietors of the periodicals in which they first appeared for the permission to reissue them. These authors do not seem to be aware that, unless they have actually assigned the copyright, either by express agreement, or by the words "copyright included" in the receipt for the payment for

the contribution, the copyright remains with them; and they are at perfect liberty to republish the contribution the very next day after it has appeared in the periodical to which it has been contributed. The fact that this is, by courtesy, not done, does not alter the law. The proprietor of the periodical to which the contribution has been made is at liberty to publish the number of the periodical in question to any extent he pleases, but he may not publish a contribution separately from the reprinting of the number unless he has expressly acquired the right. For their protection, therefore, proprietors of periodicals should state in some convenient place in their periodical that while the copyright of articles contributed to the periodical remains with the author, the right of reproduction is withheld for a period of ——— months. Such a notice would not merely protect the proprietors against too early reprinting, but would acknowledge the rights of contributors, which at present seem to be by no means generally understood. FREDERICK WICKS.

#### MR. ALDERMAN ABEL HEYWOOD.

A NOTABLE figure in the publishing and book-selling trades in Manchester has passed away in the person of Mr. Abel Heywood, the senior partner in the firm of Abel Heywood & Son, who died at his residence at Bowdon, Cheshire, on Saturday last, in his eighty-fourth year. The books issued by the firm were to a considerable extent of an educational character, but many of them were the works of local authors of more or less status, such as Edwin Waugh, Charles Swain, John Critchley Prince, Samuel Bamford, and John Bolton Rogerson. Mr. Heywood was one of the pioneers of cheap literature, and, as is well known, took an active part in the efforts made to obtain the repeal of the compulsory stamp on newspapers. Upwards of sixty years ago, when Hetherington, of London, published at a penny the *Poor Man's Guardian*, he became the agent for its sale in Manchester, and was prosecuted for selling an unstamped journal, and, not being able to pay the fine inflicted on him, he had to go to prison for four months. Some considerable time after his release he became a distributor of Feargus O'Connor's weekly paper the *Northern Star*, which was printed at Leeds and had a large circulation. Mr. Heywood was a prominent member of the Manchester Town Council, and in this position rendered many services to his fellow townsmen. He had twice filled the office of mayor, and on two occasions he offered himself as a candidate for the House of Commons, but was unsuccessful. He had been a magistrate for upwards of thirty years, and on Monday last, when his brother magistrates met at the police court, his death was feelingly referred to as entailing a great loss to Manchester, which in his decease would, it was said, miss a kind-hearted and amiable citizen. The business, we believe, will be carried on by his son, the present Mr. Abel Heywood, who is well known in literary circles in Manchester.

#### THE AUTUMN PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. WARD, LOCK & Co. will publish during the forthcoming season the following works, among others: 'The Romance of Navigation and Discovery,' by Henry Frith, illustrated, — 'Spring's Immortality, and other Poems,' by Mackenzie Bell, — 'The Cruise of the Cormorant,' by Arthur Lee Knight, with four illustrations by Walter S. Stacey, — 'The Land of Idols; or, Talks about India,' by John J. Pool, — 'Ishmael Pengelly, an Out-cast,' by Joseph Hocking, — 'White Poppies,' a novel, by May Kendall, with illustrations by R. Anning Bell, — 'The Story of Sylvia,' by Hamilton Rowan, — 'Women Writers: their Works and Ways,' second series, by Catherine J. Hamilton, with portraits, — 'The Pirate,' illustrated by A. Lalauze, being the new volume of



their illustrated edition of the Waverley novels, — 'Sylvia's Annual,' a book for girls, edited by Graham R. Tomson, illustrated, — 'New Ghost Stories,' by Lettice Galbraith, — 'The Crime of a Christmas Toy,' by Henry Herman, with illustrations by George Hutchinson, — 'The Steam Engine User,' a manual of the stationary steam engine in its various forms, with a description of heat prime movers other than the steam engine, edited by Robert Scott Burn, with illustrations, — new and enlarged editions of 'The Illustrated Architectural, Engineering, and Mechanical Drawing-Book,' and of 'The Illustrated Drawing-Book,' for the use of schools, &c., by the same editor, — 'House Painting and Papering,' including the decoration of boarded floors, and 'Metal Working for Amateurs,' both edited by Francis Chilton-Young, with illustrations, — and 'The Work-Table Companion,' comprising instructions on knitting, crochet, macramé lace, and other fancy work, illustrated.

## DOWDEN'S 'WORDSWORTH.'

THE reference to Young's poems asked for in the valuable review of the above work in your columns is, —

At a small inlet, which a grain might close,  
And half create the wondrous world they see,  
Our senses, as our reason, are divine.

'The Complaint,' 'Night Thoughts,' vi. 423-5.

It is not *half-create* with a hyphen, either in Young or Wordsworth (ed. 1849), and it ought not to be. The last line I append from Young is finer than anything in the corresponding passage in Wordsworth. But Young is always a wit, and it often spoils his verse; wit, however, is a thing that Wordsworth never suffers from: he is as free from that as from the remotest touch of humour. The psychological puzzle is how, with wit and humour left out, he can register so many felicities when at "white heat," which, as your critic says, stopped short in his case about the year 1807, though the bard and his friends cannot suffer this to be said.

C. A. WARD.

## Literary Gossip.

MR. WILLIAM ALLINGHAM'S prose works are to be reissued by Messrs. Longman, who begin with 'Varieties in Prose.' In the introduction to these volumes Mrs. Allingham says: "Many of the 'Rambles' and some of the essays have previously appeared, in whole or in part, at different times. All of them were arranged and prepared for publication by my husband shortly before his death, and they now go forth exactly as he left them." The first two volumes contain, under the name of 'Rambles,' a series of papers suggested by places which the author had either lived in or visited from time to time, and written from the point of view of a man of letters. Some of them were included in the volume of 'Rambles by Patricius Walker,' published in 1873. The third volume contains 'Irish Sketches, and Six Essays,' ending with a little play, 'Hopgood & Co.' The Irish sketches — which were published in less complete form in various fugitive papers, some of them many years ago — will be, it is hoped, of interest at the present time. Mr. Allingham was born and brought up in the north-west of Ireland, and had a close knowledge of, and sympathy with, the life of the people, as shown in his poem 'Lawrence Bloomfield.'

MR. BESANT'S 'History of London' will be issued speedily by Messrs. Longman. It is not merely an abridgment of the author's larger work on the same subject, but has

been specially written and arranged with a view to its adoption as a school reading-book. Mr. Besant traces the rise and progress of the City from the earliest times to the present day, and his object is to stimulate the interest of the rising generation in the history and antiquities of the greatest city in the world. The engravings are numerous, and illustrate the topography and architecture of the City, together with the costumes of various epochs and incidents of social life.

THE 'Life of Dr. Pusey,' by Canon Liddon, which has been prepared for publication by the Rev. J. O. Johnston, Vicar of All Saints', Oxford, and the Rev. Robert J. Wilson, Warden of Keble College, will fill four octavo volumes.

THE successor of the 'Blue Fairy Book,' the 'Red Fairy Book,' the 'Blue Poetry Book,' and the 'Green Fairy Book' will be a volume of stories founded more or less on fact, entitled 'The True Story Book.' Mr. Lang has chosen for it the following topics: A Boy among the Red Indians—Casanova's Escape—Adventures on the Findhorn—The Story of Grace Darling—The Shannon and the Chesapeake—Capt. Snelgrave and the Pirates—The Spartan Three Hundred—Prince Charlie's Wanderings—Two Great Matches—The Story of Kaspar Hauser—An Artist's Adventure—The Tale of Isandhlwana and Rorke's Drift—How Leif the Lucky found Vineland the Good—The Escape of Cervantes—The Worthy Enterpriser of John Foxe—Baron Trenck—The Adventure of John Rawlins—The Chevalier Johnstone's Escape from Culloden—The Adventures of Lord Pittligo—The Escape of Cesar Borgia from the Castle of Medina del Campo—The Kidnapping of the Princes—The Conquest of Montezuma's Empire—The Return of the French Freebooters.

SOME correspondence is going on in the Constantinople papers about the School of Arabic at Kimberley, in our South African diamond region. The Sultan, acting as the protector of the large Mussulman community at the Cape, consented to endow a branch school at Kimberley with a competent professor from Constantinople, to whom he has allowed 300*l.* a year. It is now complained that no sufficient instruction is provided for laity or clergy. The study of Arabic at the Cape is of interest as a novelty.

A FEATURE in the September number of *Blackwood* will be an article by Miss Macdonell of Glengarry on reminiscences of her father, the last of the typical Highland chiefs, and the friend of Sir Walter Scott, who drew many of the traits of his Fergus McIvor from Glengarry. Miss Macdonell gives a graphic picture of the simple and primitive life led by the Highland chiefs and their families even down to the second decade of the present century. Accompanying Miss Macdonell's recollections will be the poem by Sir Walter Scott, 'Glengarry's Death Song,' to which we alluded last week, and which has been preserved unpublished in the Macdonell family.

AN account of an interview with Father Ohrwalder, who escaped from the Mahdi's camp in the Soudan, will appear in the same number, giving the father's views on the future of the

Soudan and on the obligations which he regards as resting on Britain in connexion with it. Other articles will be one on 'The Glens and their Speech,' a North of Ireland sketch by "Moir O'Neill"; an article on the 'Balance of Power in Eastern Asia'; a study of Dunbar by Mr. F. R. Oliphant; and a sketch, from the pen of an intimate friend, of the late Sir Edward Hamley, long a most prominent contributor to *Maga*. 'A Cruise to the Dutchman's Cap,' an account of a recent seal-shooting expedition in the Hebrides, in which Mr. Selous took part, will also appear.

MISS MARIE CORELLI'S new romance 'Barabbas: a Dream of the World's Tragedy,' will be published by Messrs. Methuen & Co. early in October.

THE September number of the *National Review* will contain the following articles among others: 'The Behring Sea Award,' by the Right Hon. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P.; 'An Englishwoman in Tibet,' by Miss Taylor; 'The Deadlock in Cardiganshire,' by Mr. A. G. Boscawen, M.P.; and 'The Rupee Difficulty,' by the Hon. Evelyn Hubbard.

THE "Whitehall Edition" is to be the name of a series of the works of Shakespeare in twelve volumes, edited from the original texts by Mr. H. Arthur, with a glossary to each volume by Dr. T. Gregory Foster. The plays are to be arranged in chronological order, and the lines numbered for convenience of reference. The volumes will be sold separately; the first, containing the comedies before 1595, will appear on September 15th. Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. are the publishers.

A MEMORIAL volume of 'Essays, Addresses, and Lyrical Translations,' by the late Thomas Campbell Finlayson, minister of Rusholme Congregational Church, Manchester, with a biographical sketch by Prof. Wilkins, of Owens College, will shortly be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. The volume will consist of a selection of the essays, ranging over a period from 1858 to 1891, which the late Mr. Finlayson had intended for publication, and will be edited by his brother, Dr. Finlayson of Glasgow.

MR. H. JOHNSON, editor of 'On Sledge and Horseback to Outcast Siberian Lepers,' is preparing a short life of Miss Kate Marsden, which will be published by the Record Press, a simultaneous version being published in America.

MRS. CRAWSHAY'S yearly prizes for essays in English, written by a woman of any nation, on Byron, Shelley, and Keats, were awarded this year as follows: For an essay on Shelley's 'A Vision of the Sea' and three following odes (eighteen essays received), first prize of 10*l.* divided between Annie Fowler and Carrie Mercer; second prize of 5*l.* divided between Lilian Mary Münster and Mrs. Beatrice Logan. On Shelley's 'Ode to Liberty' (twenty-four essays received), first prize of 10*l.* to Frances H. Melville; second prize of 5*l.* to Amy Kimpster. Byron's 'Poems to Thyrza,' &c. (sixteen essays received), first prize of 10*l.* to Mrs. Elizabeth Payne Sholl; second prize of 5*l.* to Isabella Murray Gilchrist. Byron's 'Hebrew Melodies' (fourteen essays), first prize of 10*l.* divided between

Elizabeth Ann d'Argent and Amy Kimpster; second prize of 5*l.* divided between Mrs. Leila Shen, Hellen Anne Weir, and Ellen Prettyman. Keats's 'Epistles' (eight essays), one prize of 5*l.* to Ellen Prettyman. This is the tenth year of the competitions. The prizes for 1894 will be as follows: Shelley's 'Mont Blanc,' first prize 10*l.*, second prize 5*l.*. Shelley's 'Letter to Maria Gisborne,' first prize 10*l.*, second prize 5*l.*. Byron's 'The Prophecy of Dante,' first prize 5*l.*, second prize 2*l.* 10*s.*. Byron's 'The Morgante Maggiore,' first prize 5*l.*, second prize 2*l.* 10*s.*. Byron's 'Hints from Horace,' first prize 5*l.*, second prize 2*l.* 10*s.*. Byron's 'The Devil's Drive,' first prize 5*l.*, second prize 2*l.* 10*s.*. Keats's 'Sonnets' (twenty), one prize of 5*l.*

MISS E. EVERETT-GREEN is about to contribute to the pages of the *Christian Pictorial* an illustrated serial story entitled 'Locked on the Inside.'

WE owe Mr. James Gairdner an apology for having attributed the life of Bishop Latimer in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' to Mr. Kingsford instead of to him.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"As in all the notices of the death of Mr. Stillie the remark is made that the 'last link with Sir Walter Scott is now severed,' I think it as well to mention that Thomas George Stevenson, the son of Scott's 'honest Jock,' is still alive, and still has the sort of stock in which Scott delighted. He will have seen Sir Walter, not only in his father's shop, but after the death of his father, who died in 1831, when his own shop was visited by Scott, Lockhart, and others."

IF we are not mistaken, the oldest fragment of the Babylonian Talmud is now in the Bodleian Library. It contains the later part of the tractate Kerithoth, written in Sicily in the year 1123. It afterwards went to Egypt, and was only discovered lately. We are glad to mention that Mr. S. Schechter, Reader in Rabbinic in the University of Cambridge, who has just returned from a mission to the Italian libraries on behalf of his university, will shortly publish this fragment with a facsimile of the last page, where the date is given.

MR. PATCHETT MARTIN has just seen through the press 'True Stories from Australasian History,' which will be published next month by Messrs. Griffith, Farran & Co. The little work will contain some hitherto unpublished memorials of W. C. Wentworth, "the Australian patriot," and an unpublished portrait of Robert Lowe, engraved from a painting now in the possession of the Viscountess Sherbrooke.

THE first number of a new magazine will be issued next month under the auspices of Mrs. Burnett Smith (better known as Annie S. Swan). It will be entitled *The Woman at Home*.

MR. CHARLES ASHTON, of Dinas Mawddwy, North Wales, has been for some years engaged on the compilation of a Welsh bibliography, towards which he has made an extensive collection of matter. He is desirous of receiving help from the public in the shape of information as to books, newspapers, &c. relating to Wales, that he may render the work as complete as possible.

PROF. GYULA LÁNCZY, whose 'Történelmi Kor-és Jellemrajzok' are familiar to Hungarian scholars, is engaged upon an historical work relating to the age of the earlier Arpads, one of the most obscure periods of mediæval history. The monograph in question, though complete in itself, will form the introduction to a larger projected work on the development of Hungarian literature.

MR. WILLIAM HEINEMANN will publish on Monday next, under the title of 'From the Five Rivers,' a volume of short stories by Flora Annie Steel.

MR. ROBINSON, of the *North American Review*, is about to publish in October 'A History of European Political Parties.'

THE sudden death, at the age of fifty-seven, of the Rev. John Mee Fuller, Vicar of Bexley, makes a vacancy on the staff of King's College. The late Professor of Ecclesiastical History was the author or editor of sundry theological works, the most recent being the student's edition of the 'Speaker's Commentary,' published in 1879.

ON the 23rd inst. died at Wherstead Vicarage, near Ipswich, the Rev. Foster Barham Zincke, a man once well known in connexion with educational reform. His educational pamphlets attracted the attention of Prince Albert, who after three interviews desired Mr. Zincke to offer himself as a candidate for the head-mastership of Wellington College, in the success of which the Prince was much interested. This the vicar declined. The Prince then asked Mr. Zincke to draw up a scheme of instruction and work for the college, which he did, and soon afterwards he was appointed one of the Queen's chaplains. On the formation of the Birmingham Education League Mr. Zincke became one of the executive, and laboured in that capacity to establish a system of free education. Mr. Zincke, who was born in the island of Jamaica on the 5th of January, 1817, was educated at Bedford and Oxford (where he was a pupil of the late Dean Church and Lord Sherbrooke), and had been vicar of the small living of Wherstead since 1847.

IT is proposed to place a marble memorial tablet on the house, No. 2, Framlington Place, Newcastle, the residence for many years of the late Dr. John Collingwood Bruce, the well-known Northumbrian antiquary and scholar. Subscriptions to the fund are invited, and will be received by the hon. treasurer, Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, at the Bank, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and at the offices of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, *Daily Journal*, and *Daily Leader*.

THE Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution has received a donation of 50*l.* from the executors of the late Mr. Albert Levy. The Committee hope to invest all this year's donations, with a view to increase the pension fund.

THE Austrian biographer Constantin von Wurzbach, compiler of the celebrated 'Biographical Lexicon of the Austrian Empire,' recently died at Berchtesgaden, near Salzburg. He was in his seventy-sixth year, and survived by two years the completion of the above work, which had occupied him forty.

DR. HESSELING, of Leyden, is going to publish fragments of Babrius's Fables contained in wax tablets found at Palmyra, thirteen of which are preserved in Leyden, and seven in the British Museum. The work will be a mere curiosity, without importance for the text, which has been well edited by Mr. Rutherford. The wax tablets contain merely the school exercises of disciples who did not know much Greek. We believe that photographs of some of the tablets will accompany Dr. Hesselning's publication.

It is very rarely that one hears of a German professor that he has left a little fortune. We are, therefore, doubly glad to be able to announce that the enlightened Professor of Philosophy, Dr. J. Frohschammer, whose death we recently recorded, has bequeathed a large amount of money to the University of Munich for the foundation of scholarships.

THE University of Paris is said to be frequented by 423 female students, 127 of whom have entered the faculty of medicine. Ninety-five of these hail from Russia, 4 from Roumania, 2 from Servia, 2 from this country, 1 from Turkey, and another from Germany, while the remainder are natives of France.

THE Parliamentary Papers this week include a Return of the Names and Professions of all Justices of the Peace for England and Wales on June 30th, 1892 (7*d.*); Army, Medical Department, Report for 1891 (1*s.* 5*d.*); Local Government Board, Report, 1891-2 (2*s.* 5*d.*); and Universities, Scotland, Act, Ordinances 33, 34, and 35 (1*d.* each).

## SCIENCE

*The Birds of Devon.* By W. S. M. D'Urban and the Rev. Murray A. Mathew, M.A. (Porter.)

WHEN we consider that Devonshire has been the home of many excellent ornithologists, from Montagu, early in the century, down to our own time, it is somewhat surprising that the task of producing a satisfactory treatise upon its avifauna should have been reserved for the authors of the present work. There can be little doubt as to their qualifications, for Mr. D'Urban, after some years of a naturalist's life in South Africa, Canada, and California, held a position in the Albert Memorial Museum at Exeter which afforded him great facilities for acquiring information respecting the rarities obtained in the south of the county, while Mr. Mathew has studied birds in North Devon and on the confines of Somerset during the greater part of his life. Advantage has also been taken of articles on the ornithology of the county which have appeared from time to time in scientific periodicals, notably those by the late Mr. J. Gatcombe in the *Zoologist*; and, indeed, the bibliography of the bird-loving "worthies of Devon" is an important feature of this book.

Occupying the central portion of the south-western peninsula, Devon is peculiar in its natural features; and to these, we are glad to see, the authors do full justice. Behind the warm coastline rises the cold and desolate Dartmoor, which, in spite of



## GEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

*Fragments of Earth-Lore.* By Prof. James Geikie, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. (Edinburgh, Bartholomew & Co.)—In this handsome volume Prof. James Geikie has reprinted fourteen sketches and addresses contributed by him from 1876 to 1892 to various societies and periodicals. All deal with questions of geological and geographical interest, and more especially with ice-work and the origin of surface-features—subjects which the author has long made his own. Although geological opinions have undergone considerable change in the sixteen years covered by these papers, Prof. Geikie has republished them substantially as they were originally written, only adding a few foot-notes "to indicate where the views expressed in the text have since been modified." These rare foot-notes are interesting as pointing to a gradual tendency to accept Suess's belief that much of the interchange of sea and land which has undoubtedly taken place is due to movements of the ocean rather than to earth movements. Geological thought is certainly working in this direction, and what Prof. Geikie in his last paper—on the development of coastlines—still calls "a very heretical suggestion" bids fair to become soon one of the undisputed articles of faith in the geological creed. Scotland naturally provides a good deal of the material used by Prof. Geikie as the basis of his disquisitions on the evolution of the physical geography of the earth, and we are glad to find that he has included in this collection the charming descriptions of the Cheviots and of the Outer Hebrides which appeared in *Good Words* in 1876 and 1879. These are the least technical of the chapters of the new book, but none of the others is so written as to be otherwise than perfectly clear and readable to all persons of ordinary education. Six beautifully printed maps add very greatly to the value of this welcome work.

the extent of its almost untrodden morasses and "tors," offers but little inducement for residence, even to the shyest of birds; it even acts as an important barrier across their line of passage, deflecting the advancing streams of migrants towards the sunny South Hams and the sheltered estuaries of the Channel on the one hand, and towards Cornwall on the other. It is, in fact, to the existence of Dartmoor that Cornwall is indebted for many of its rarities. Turning to North Devon, which consists—naturally, not politically—of the basins of the Taw and Torridge (Exmoor "forest," often ascribed to Devon, being really in Somerset), we find that the estuaries of these two rivers, uniting at Appledore, form the only break in a considerable extent of rocky coast, thereby inviting the passage of migrants; and there, on the Braunton marshes and "burrows," some of the rarest stragglers have been obtained. The cliffs, in the direction of Ilfracombe on the one side and towards Clovelly on the other, are not particularly rich in birds beyond the commoner species, though the pedestrian who follows the indentations of the coast and keeps his eyes open will probably see a few red-legged choughs, a raven, a buzzard or two, and perhaps a peregrine falcon. But about fifteen miles out at sea from Hartland Point lies one of the richest and most picturesque breeding-places in England—Lundy Island, owing its name to the multitude of puffins (Scandinavian "lunde"); famed now, as it was centuries ago, for its high-couraged "hunting-hawks" (peregrines); the ancient and most southern nesting-place of the gannet or solan-goose—to say nothing of its myriads of other sea-fowl; and the scene of the finest bit of description that Charles Kingsley ever wrote. In the summer a boatload of tourists are brought over to desecrate it once a week, "weather permitting"; but a merciful providence generally so disposes that few of these have strength or inclination to get much further than the farm, though a few manage to reach the gullies where the *Osmunda regalis* grows, and tear away sheaves of its lovely fronds. Several very rare birds have been obtained on Lundy, and there is even a tradition that within the memory of man the now extinct great auk bred there. A photograph of a colony of sea-birds (from a picture by Mr. J. G. Naish) is given in this book, but no photograph can do justice to a subject in which colour is an essential.

We need not dwell upon the body of the work, consisting of some 450 closely printed pages, beyond remarking that it contains a large amount of valuable information, supported by a vast array of references. Primarily it treats of the birds of Devon, but incidentally allusions are made to the distribution of birds in the neighbouring counties of Dorset, Somerset, and Cornwall, a fact which may excuse to some extent—though not altogether—a noticeable amount of diffuseness. Its strong point is the accuracy of the remarks upon spring and autumn migrations, illustrated by two maps. The coloured plates of some of the rarer birds are adequate; there is a fair county map; and, on the whole, we may congratulate the authors upon the production of an important addition to the recent lists of local avifaunas.

*Text-Book of Comparative Geology.* By E. Kayser, Ph.D. Translated and edited by Philip Lake, M.A., F.G.S. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—Certain writers on comparative geology have not unfrequently been sneered at as "pigeon-hole geologists." To many authors of memoirs in which the palæontological zones of one region are shown side by side with their supposed equivalents elsewhere, arranged in neat little square divisions of great precision and regularity, the term is strictly applicable. In papers of this class no clue is given to the varied geographical and other physical conditions of which the faunal differences exhibited are the outcome. It is just possible that the title of the work before us may suggest something of this undesirable kind to readers unacquainted with Dr. Kayser's previous labours. Nothing could be further from the truth. Dr. Kayser is as far as possible removed from the typical "pigeon-hole geologist," and, though tables of stratigraphical divisions undoubtedly abound in his book, they are models of skilful condensation of well-marshalled facts, and well worthy of a *savant* of exceptionally wide reading, varied experience, and sound judgment. We have no hesitation in saying that so well stocked and yet so compact a storehouse of information respecting the nature and fossil contents of the sedimentary deposits of continental Europe has not hitherto been available in the English language, and we may add that Dr. Kayser has been singularly happy in his translator. Mr. Lake has, we believe, obtained honours in geology in two universities, and has earned for himself a position among original observers by his work as an officer of the Geological Survey of India. He has been fortunately able, therefore, to advance comparative geology in his own person, and the manner in which he has not only translated but edited Dr. Kayser's work shows that his opportunities have not been thrown away. His object has been, with the author's cordial co-operation, not only to

bring the book well up to date, but to add to it such fuller British matter as English students would naturally require in a text-book of the geological formations. In carrying out this double object it is obvious that Mr. Lake has laboured under two disadvantages—loyalty to his author, and obedience to his publishers. Dr. Kayser, as a German geologist, naturally shares some beliefs from which the modern school of English geologists have emancipated themselves. Mr. Lake must sometimes, we cannot help thinking, have felt a strong inclination to expunge some of the theoretical views expressed in the original. In most cases he has given, with much tact, a very fair summary of divergent tenets, but occasionally the old statement is retained without comment. As regards the second point, Mr. Lake informs us himself in his preface that the additions which he has felt it necessary to make, and which add so much to the value of the work in this country, are much fuller in that part of it which relates to the older rocks than in the chapters on the secondary and tertiary divisions. It is much to be regretted that exigencies of space should have to this extent limited the thoroughness and proportion of his revision, and we trust that the publishers will soon allow him, in preparing a new edition, to remedy this defect. In a book made up, as this one is, of highly condensed details it is, of course, always possible to find matter for criticism, but it has seldom been our fortune to meet with more careful editing. The misprints which have been so irritatingly plentiful in much recent geological literature, and which might almost be held as inevitable where so large a number of specific names are included, are here pleasingly absent, and the references—mostly to works with foreign titles—have been equally conscientiously seen to. Dr. Kayser's book in its German form was remarkable for the number, boldness, and clearness of the figures of characteristic fossils which it contained. These are all reproduced in this English issue, and cannot fail to make this, for many a day to come, the best "fossil book" of moderate dimensions.

*The Iron Ores of Great Britain and Ireland. With a Notice of some of the Iron Ores of Spain.* By J. D. Kendall, F.G.S. (Crosby Lockwood & Son.)—Mr. Kendall is known as the author of numerous useful papers on iron ore deposits. These papers, ranging over many years, have hitherto been more or less buried in the *Transactions* of several learned societies. It is, therefore, convenient to find their substance condensed in one volume. It is one that will be welcomed by mining engineers as a very handy book of reference. The author is a careful observer, he has visited almost all the localities mentioned by him, and his descriptions are clear and trustworthy. But Mr. Kendall is not content to deal with facts alone. He has much to say as to the origin of the different ores, and readers of his original memoirs will not be surprised to learn that he says it in a manner more dogmatic than convincing. To deal with so difficult a subject requires an amount of chemical and geological knowledge greater than a busy and successful mining expert can be expected to possess. Mr. Kendall's views have been frequently criticized, and it is certainly not our intention to discuss them here. It may be pointed out, however, that many of his statements and reasonings are not such as to give perfect confidence in his mastery of the principles involved. For instance, geologists will not readily accept his doctrine that much faulting may be regarded as strong evidence of volcanic action. Chemists will be equally dissatisfied with his explanation of the equation given at p. 304. Here we have a gross misuse of chemical symbols, the term "volume," in the sense employed by chemists in speaking of gases only, being applied to a solid which, as shown by the equation, can never assume the gaseous

state. Examples of this kind are not few. It is to be regretted that a paleontological friend was not called in to revise the author's lists of fossils. We should then have been spared such horrors as *Anthracosia*, *Anthracosia*, *Cardinea*, *Gibbosus* (as a generic name), *Modiolo*, *phascola*, *Calacanthus*, &c. But it would probably have been wiser to leave out such lists altogether. The many pages taken up by them and by lengthy and inconclusive theoretical dissertations add nothing to the value of a book which, so far as it is descriptive and practical, merits the highest praise—but only so far.

*Tenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Surveys.* By J. W. Powell, Director. 2 vols. (Washington, Government Printing Office.)—Besides the usual official matter, this annual report contains two monographs of the first importance. Of these Mr. C. D. Walcott's paper on the fauna of the Olenellus zone was published at a singularly opportune moment—just in time to serve as a guide in the search for that oldest of known assemblages of fossil forms which has been going on with so much vigour since Sir Archibald Geikie surprised and delighted the members of the British Association at Cardiff by the announcement that Olenellus had just been found in Dundonnell Forest in the North-Western Highlands. It is a most masterly account of the earliest life yet known to us, and the plates with which it is illustrated are of high excellence. The second monograph alluded to is one by Prof. N. S. Shaler on morasses generally, and on the Dismal Swamp in particular. In this memoir an interesting classification of inundated lands is adopted. First come the marine marshes, including grass and mangrove marshes above, and mud banks and eel-grass areas below mean tide. Next are the swamps proper, all fresh water, and comprising river, lake, upland, and ablation swamps. The origin and mode of formation of these and their sub-varieties are fully and yet concisely discussed—a point to be gratefully acknowledged, as brevity is certainly not always a marked characteristic of American geological publications. The chief value of the paper is, however, the detailed description of the Dismal Swamp district of Virginia and North Carolina. Prof. Shaler in this part of his work very properly relies principally upon photographs for his illustrations, and certainly never before has the nature of that much-talked-of, but little visited region been so clearly brought before us. Previous writers have dwelt mostly on the horrors of the Dismal Swamp. Prof. Shaler leaves us with the impression that it is by no means so black as it is painted. That extreme monotony prevails is obvious, but that there must be a certain sad beauty and picturesqueness in such scenes as those on the western shores of Lake Drummond (plate xi.) or in parts of the Jericho Ditch (plate xvii.) is undeniable. The vegetation is, of course, dense, and little varied. The higher ground—higher, that is, by comparison, being at most but three feet above the lowest—is covered with pines, but the greater part of the swamp is mainly in the possession of three species of trees: the bald cypress, the juniper, and the black gum or tupelo, the first two yielding valuable timber in profusion. This timber is now, and will remain until extensive and well-planned drainage changes this great forest bog into a fertile plain of tillage land, the chief economic product of the region. Bears are still very abundant in the swamp, and about two hundred of them are shot annually; they prey upon herds of wild cattle peculiar to the place and estimated at five hundred head by our author. Deer, once plentiful, are gradually dying out. The absence of nut-bearing trees and of dry soil for burrowing accounts for a total absence of rodents; and only such snakes are found as belong to the limited number of species which tolerate moist ground. No

mention is made of alligators, and wolves and foxes are practically non-existent. Most readers will not be prepared for the statement that malaria is almost unknown in the central portions of the swamp. A certain, but not an unusual amount of the ordinary marsh diseases is found along its margin, but the interior is fairly healthful. Prof. Shaler, however, warns us that

"in the process of improvement of the swamp, which would necessarily lead to the lowering of ground water level to the average of about four feet below the surface of the true soil, there would doubtless be for a time a considerable development of malarial diseases."

A description of the Penokee iron-bearing series of Michigan and Wisconsin, by the late Prof. R. D. Irving and Prof. C. R. van Hise, and the first report of a new irrigation survey of the United States, are among the other useful contents of these volumes.

#### ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

THE spectroscopic observations of Comet b, 1893, are interesting. Mr. James E. Keeler, now of the Allegheny Observatory, writes that the spectrum was a beautiful example of the usual hydrocarbon type:—

"The three bands were remarkably bright and distinct, and they were connected by a narrow continuous spectrum, due to the nucleus, which extended for some distance on both sides of the bands, and exhibited a marked increase of brightness at the points of crossing. No superposed lines could be seen, nor could any other bands be certainly detected. The bands terminated sharply in the less refrangible side, where the brightness also seemed to be greatest. The appearance was most noticeable in the middle and brightest (green) band. On narrowing the slit, the edge became so bright and sharp as to resemble a narrow bright line, like the terminal line of the corresponding hydrocarbon fluting. The second maximum of this fluting could not, however, be recognized in the cometary band."

Mr. W. W. Campbell, describing the spectrum as seen at the Lick Observatory, says:—

"The yellow, green, and blue bands appear with their usual intensities, but their less refrangible edges seem to be completely resolvable into bright lines. Wave lengths were determined for two lines in the yellow band, three in the green, and one in the blue; and several other ill-defined lines were seen in the yellow and blue bands."

As might be expected in the case of a comet which suddenly became so bright, several independent discoveries of it were made; and it would seem that Messrs. Charles Johnson and James Miller at Alta, in Iowa, U.S., anticipated Mr. Rordame in Utah by about half an hour on the evening of July 8th. Mr. Hadden noticed it at Alta early on the 7th, but supposed, like Señor de Luna on the morning of the 5th (as already mentioned in the *Athenæum*), that it was a new star, no tail being perceptible. M. Quémisset, of Juvisy, detected it about nine o'clock on the 9th, two hours after which it was also seen by Mr. H. Filmer at Faversham, Kent. It was also noticed the same evening by Mr. Merlin, of the British Vice-consulate at Volo, in Greece. The calculations which have been made of its orbit show no deviation from a parabola.

'The Voices of Stars' is the title of a volume by Mr. James E. Walker, M.A., announced for early publication by Mr. Elliot Stock.

Another small planet (provisional designation, AF 1893) was photographically discovered by M. Charlois at Nice on the 9th inst., and an accurate observation obtained on the 11th. It was of the twelfth magnitude.

#### MR. GEORGE BROOK.

By the painfully sudden death of Mr. George Brook on the 12th inst. zoology has been deprived of a writer who had already done good work and promised to do very much more. While still engaged in commercial pursuits and as quite a young man Mr. Brook wrote some interesting papers on the simpler forms of insects which are known as the Thysanura; his interest

in a large private aquarium led him to the study of fishes' eggs, and he was for a time engaged on the Fishery Board for Scotland, and became lecturer on embryology in the University of Edinburgh. His report on the Antipatharia collected by the Challenger showed that he was endowed with considerable powers of independent research, and he was after its publication induced to undertake a systematic catalogue of stony corals for the Trustees of the British Museum. After nearly three years of considerable labour he produced last June his important and beautifully illustrated catalogue of the genus *Madrepora*—a work which will raise the standard of zoological investigation in this group, and increase the regret which is felt at its being the only part of the catalogue he was able to give to the world.

Mr. Brook, who was only about thirty-six years of age, was greatly respected and esteemed by his many friends; he was an active member of the Council of the Linnean Society, was largely instrumental in founding the Scottish Microscopical Society, and was Secretary of Section D of the British Association.

#### Scientific Gossip.

MR. J. WALTER GREGORY, Assistant Keeper of Geology in the British Museum, returned to Mombasa on Saturday last after a successful journey to Lake Baringa. On his return journey he ascended Mount Kenia to an altitude of 17,000 feet, which afforded him an opportunity of examining the glaciers of that mountain, and then passed through the unexplored region lying between the Upper Tana and the Athi. Mr. Gregory is known to be a good observer, and his journey is, therefore, likely to have yielded some valuable results.

"L." in the *Schwäbische Merkur* reports the discovery of a new "mammoth corpse" on the banks of the Anabara, a river between Yenisei and Lena. Like the earlier "find" in this district, it is "complete in skin, hair, flesh, and bones." He says that as soon as the news was known in St. Petersburg, the Academy of Sciences resolved to send a small expedition, under the leadership of the well-known Siberian explorer Baron Eduard Toll, to Kasatschje, in East Siberia. From this place to the spot where the discovery was made the distance is at least 400 versts. The Anabara at this spot is only free from ice from the middle of June to the end of August, "so that it is now a polar region of the purest type," says the writer, "a contrast to the period when woolly-haired elephants trampled about the same river-banks."

THE question of the shilling admission has again arisen at the Royal Botanic Gardens in the Regent's Park, having been brought forward at the annual meeting on August 10th by Mr. Ledger, and being supported in a long article by the *Daily Telegraph*. The original design of the Society, following the Zoological, was to rely on shillings as a chief revenue; but the residents around Regent's Park getting predominance on the management, the shilling has been resisted. The gardens, except for the exhibitions, have become private grounds, and now lawn tennis has been introduced. Mr. Ledger showed that the Crown lease has only eight years to run, and that the debenture debt is about seventeen thousand pounds. He therefore advocated a more vigorous administration to avert the catastrophe. As has been shown in the *Athenæum*, the anniversary is always held in August in the presence of about a dozen fellows.

A new book for young naturalists is in preparation by Messrs. Longman: 'The Outdoor World; or, the Young Collector's Handbook,' by Mr. W. Furneaux. The first part, devoted to animal life, will deal with ponds and streams, insects and insect hunting, the seashore, snails



and slugs, spiders, centipedes, and millepedes, reptiles and reptile hunting, British birds, and British mammals. The second, on the vegetable world, will treat of sea-weeds, fungi, mosses, ferns, wild flowers, grasses, and our forest trees. The third part is allotted to the mineral world.

The Deutsche und Oesterreichische Alpenverein, according to the annual report, contains this year 28,301 members, showing an increase of 1,614 during the twelve months. Two new sections, both in Germany, were added. Since its origin to the end of 1892 the sections of this energetic club have expended 777,260 marks upon huts and paths without drawing upon the central fund. More than half this sum was spent in Tyrol, 128,567 marks in Bavaria, 74,717 in Salzburg. The debts of tourists to the club may be guessed from the fact that 109 of its huts were visited by 63,392 persons of different nations during the season of 1892. Five new huts were erected during the year, and four are in course of erection. The club maintained educational courses for guides in Innsbruck and Botzen, which were attended by sixty-four guides.

The Swiss Alpenklub held its yearly meeting on August 5th to 7th at St. Gall. The president, Regierungsrath Scherrer, spoke of the debt of the club to the late well-known explorer and scholar Dr. Tschudy, who was the founder of the St. Gall section. The club now includes thirty-eight sections, with 4,044 members and 8 honorary members. Geneva, the strongest section, counts 446 members. The only section in which the members show a decrease is Ticino, where the late bitter political quarrels have reduced the membership from 68 to 30. The central committee has held 34 plenary sittings during the year. The business is now so increasingly heavy that steps are being taken for the employment of a permanent secretary to the central board. The *Alpina*, now published in Zurich, was warmly commended. Three sections have held courses for guides. The sum expended on the life insurance of guides has risen to 807,000 francs. The yearly expenses of the club average 14,000 francs. There is a deficit this year of 3,000 francs. The president of the English Alpine Club was nominated an honorary member.

## FINE ARTS

*French Art: Classic and Contemporary Painting and Sculpture.* By W. C. Brownell. (Nutt.)

MR. BROWNELL, whose 'French Traits' we praised when they appeared, possesses a much more intimate knowledge of French art than most English-speaking amateurs. Evidently his volume is addressed to Transatlantic readers, who have closer sympathy with the art of France than Englishmen usually entertain; and he evinces rare perspicacity of judgment and clearness of expression in the six animated and closely reasoned essays which are before us. We Britons rejoice in a school of our own, which, whatever may be its merits, at least is independent, and this is probably the reason why, although some of our younger artists have joined hands with the French Impressionists (whosetenets, by the way, Mr. Brownell admires, but not unreservedly), French art is comparatively neglected in this country. The artists of the United States, on the other hand, with a few noteworthy exceptions, find their models, and even their sentiment, to say nothing of their technique, in Paris.

As our *dilettanti* generally know little of continental art, it is fortunate that Mr.

Brownell's book should appear in Great Britain—where there is nothing to be compared with it, much less to take its place—as well as in the United States. It is a reasoned and compact analysis of, and, in the true sense of the term, an apology for, what the author calls realism, including the rougher kinds of Impressionism. The pleading of our author is the more attractive because of his command of suitable and happy phrases, that increase its picturesque effect, attract the reader's sympathy, and are not unlikely to win approval where the reader's judgment is not firmly established upon the leading principles of design. It is not unfair to describe Mr. Brownell as the very opposite of Mr. Walter Pater. Mr. Ruskin is out of the question here because of the comparative narrowness of his sympathies, their instability, his indifference to "the figure" in design, and the constant changes of his judgment, or rather his judgments. Mr. Pater looks upon art as a philosopher must; Mr. Brownell is restless and argumentative, and so far unphilosophical that he often mistakes accidents for principles; but his vivid impressions, keen observation, and large knowledge of details deserve attention even while they fail to secure approval.

The subjects of the six essays are "Classic Painting," "Romantic Painting," "Realistic Painting," "Classic Sculpture," "Academic Sculpture," and "The New Movement in Sculpture." Of course, it is always understood that each article confines itself to French art of the kind indicated by its title. We are most in sympathy with our author when he is dealing with the "Classic Painting," of which Claude and Lebrun were the best exponents, and least so when he is expressing unrestrained delight in the very florid and somewhat spasmodic "New Movement in Sculpture," of which he considers M. Rodin and M. Dalou to be representatives. Although we make no question of their great merits and energies, we cannot rate them so highly as he does. A characteristic passage in the first essay illustrates the views of the author, his range of thought, and, to some extent, his literary style. Of course, not being an artist, his thoughts naturally turn to the ideal in art, as he calls it, meaning in this essay what we are accustomed to call the inspiring motive of the designs of pictures, in preference to their technical qualities, which, however, he by no means ignores. He says (and the thoughts he expresses are to a great extent the common property of all intelligent observers):—

"As one walks through the French rooms at the Louvre, through the galleries of the Luxembourg, through the unending rooms of the Salon, he is impressed by the splendid competence everywhere displayed, the high standard of culture universally attested, by the overwhelming evidence that France stands at the head of the modern world aesthetically—but not less, I think, does one feel the absence of imagination, opportunity, of spirituality, of poetry in a word. The French themselves feel something of this. At the great Exposition of 1889 no pictures were so much admired by them as the English, in which appeared, even to an excessive degree, just the qualities in which French art is lacking, and which less than any other school showed traces of the now all but universal influence of French art."

There is very much, but not all the truth in this. We cannot persuade ourselves that there is lack of imagination, sympathy, and poetry in such a picture as 'La Source' of Ingres, which, by the way, Mr. Brownell would have found in the Louvre; in the Luxembourg there are surely several fine examples of high imagination and poetic sympathy—'La Malaria,' for instance, of Hébert, than which nothing can be more "classic"; while both the Louvre and the Luxembourg contain scores of pictures where genuine imagination of great value is evinced in the dramatizing of the painter's theme; for example, in 'Les Foins' of Bastien-Lepage, and M. J. P. Laurens's 'L'Excommunication de Robert le Pieux.' What the French admired so greatly of English work in the Exhibition of 1889 was not the work of the school at large (which was very inadequately represented), but the contributions of Mr. E. Burne-Jones (which it would be difficult to call representative of modern English art) and the sentiment, energy, and technical powers of Sir John Millais.

Mr. Brownell goes on to say:—

"The practice of the modern French painters is, by comparison with that of the great Italians and Dutchmen, eloquent of the lack of poetry which results from a scepticism of abstractions. The French classic painters—and the classic spirit, in spite of every force that the modern world would bring to its destruction, persists wonderfully in France—show little absorption, little delight in their subject. Contrasted with the great names in painting they are eclectic and traditional, too purely expert. They are too cultivated to invent. Selection has taken the place of discovery in their inspiration. They are addicted to the rational and the regulated. Their substance is never sentimental and incommunicable. Their works have a distinctly professional air. They distrust what cannot be expressed. Beside the world of mystery and the wealth of emotion forming an imaginative penumbra around such a design as Raphael's 'Vision of Ezekiel,' for instance, Poussin's treatment of essentially the same subject is a diagram."

What Mr. Brownell desires of imaginative qualities is clearly stated further on in the same essay:—

"The substance and ideas which we desire fully expressed in colour, form or words, are, indeed, very exactly in proportion to our esteem of them, inexpressible. We like hints of the unutterable, suggestions of significance that is mysterious and import that is incalculable. The 'Heaven' not the atmosphere that 'lies about us,' in our mature age as 'in our infancy,' is what appeals most strongly to our subordination of the intellect and the senses to the imagination and the soul. Nothing with us very deeply impresses the mind if it does not arouse the emotions."

It is obvious that one holding these opinions ought to have been a critic of music, which "overtakes far thought," and touches the heart of memory by associations and the imagination, rather than of painting, which has quite another part to play. It is clear that Mr. Brownell confuses mysticism (which is content with reverent submission and contemplation) with imagination, the highest function of which is to create anew and "to the life" rather than to deal in nebulous sentiments and unrealities. It is, therefore, hard to understand how he can be so much pleased with the art of MM. Rodin and Dalou, which is, at its best, pure

comedy, or is a sort of energetic and masculine prose, of high quality, but as thoroughly devoid as it well can be of sentiment and that imagination our author admires. It is even more difficult to comprehend how it came about that Mr. Brownell is an enthusiastic admirer of that sort of Impressionism which has MM. Monet and Manet for its prophets. Imagination does not, of course, exist only in the form and style of a picture, but it may be, and often is, found in the loosest sketches of masters as well as in their most elaborate productions. It exists apart from the technique, which it sometimes inspires and sometimes deserts.

Our author's theory being of this somewhat uncertain sort, it is not difficult to understand why he undervalues the stately classicism of N. Poussin, who was a true poet; and in his book it is impossible to find a reference to Rossetti and Mr. Burne-Jones, those masters of noble sentiment and "the unutterable." On the other hand, it is easy to understand why he praises M. Puvis de Chavannes, whose bad drawing and neglect of modelling do not offend a critic who has no technical attainments. At the same time it is on other grounds strange that so clear-headed an authority as Mr. Brownell has failed to ask himself what, besides a dreamy luxury of colour and motives into which the spectator has to project himself, so to say, without the painter's aid, is to be found in the decorative panels of M. Puvis de Chavannes. It is strange indeed to find one praising them who is capable of appreciating the majestic force of the 'Ezekiel' in the Pitti, and who declares for the most vigorous realism in modern French landscape.

#### ART MANUALS.

*The Principles of Ornament.* By J. Ward. Edited by G. Aitchison, A.R.A. Illustrated. (Chapman & Hall.)—Mr. Ward has in this handy volume brought a good deal of care and common sense to bear on the difficult subject indicated in his title, but not much originality or fresh knowledge. Nevertheless, as he truly says, all who in this country attempt anything like a handbook of this sort labour under great disadvantages.

"We have no fixed principles of ornamental art, even ornamentalists themselves disagree as to what is good and bad, so that nothing lives long enough to gather sufficient strength to become national ornament. How can we hope to vie with the ornamental art of Greece, when the artists disagree and the nation is indifferent; while the Greeks enjoyed unity of artistic thought, and gloried in the worship of the beautiful?"

Mr. Ward is perfectly right in attributing our failure in decorative design to the changefulness of our tastes, our instability being due to ignorance, indifference, and that vulgar vanity which despises repose and believes in nothing. Therefore the utmost Mr. Ward, who has had the aid of Prof. Aitchison's wide experience, can hope to do is to set forth so much of the rudiments of decorative design as suffices to keep the pupil from going very far wrong. Apart from this there is nothing to be done, because art, being neither literature nor science, demands direct and independent study and incessant practice for its own sake, and will not be lectured on or dissected. Our business is to see how far this work fulfils its purpose, and we are glad to say that, while there is nothing of great merit in it, we do not know any better. A few quotations may serve to show the nature of Mr. Ward's opinions. Mixed praise and blame seem to be due to the following criti-

cism on certain carvings in capitals at St. Mark's, Venice, and Mr. Ruskin's opinion of them:—

"I may also draw attention to another Byzantine device [besides that of bossing out certain portions of capitals to catch the light], which charmed Mr. Ruskin at St. Mark's—the leaves of capitals caught by the wind and blown aside. Capitals with a similar device existed in St. Sophia at Salonica, but some were partly calcined by the late fire. The propriety of using such an incident in the conventional stone ornaments of a supporting member may be doubted, but we must admire the observation and genius of the sculptor; and there are many opportunities of using such an incident when no objection could be urged."

We can conceive no possible incident of this nature which is not liable to the strongest objections. Mr. Ruskin's praise—in charming English and exquisitely inconsequent—belongs to the days of his youth. The wind-blown capitals offend the logic of design. Mr. Ward's English is not seldom confused and confusing; thus he says, "There are cases where architectural features have to be reduced, and sometimes to be enforced too." The context suggests what the writer's meaning really is, but standing alone the phrase is not intelligible. In speaking, p. 73, of the decoration of bottles and other objects as elements of design in modern English work, Mr. Ward seems to go astray with regard to imitation of nature in decoration:—

"Sometimes Nature itself is not vast enough for imitation; earthenware bowls and wine coolers were made in imitation of wicker work, gold brooches in imitation of twisted bread, and other adaptations were made that were equally incongruous. It is true that the Japanese sometimes protect their porcelain with an outer covering of woven cane, and wicker-covered bottles are not unknown here. The Kafirs, too, do carry their milk in woven baskets; yet, in spite of these cases, there is an apparent absurdity in such designs, not to speak of the poverty of invention they display."

It is not in modern England alone that such a method of decoration has been attempted. The brothers Cesnola found in Cyprus, and others have discovered in Egypt and Syria, objects in terracotta shaped like baskets such as our carpenters use, and most exquisitely finished to represent woven reeds. The rudest efforts of decorating the cinerary urns of clay used by the ancient Britons were manifestly intended to imitate basket work. But Mr. Ward's principle is right, although it could never be applied without reserve, because there could be no offence in imitating decoratively (though, of course, not to deceive the observer) anything which is natural in a natural function. To cover oil-flasks, carboys, and cups with woven fabrics is no offence, because it is done for protection, and therefore there could be nothing wrong in reproducing such things in decoration, as was abundantly done in the famous arabesques of the Vatican. Mr. Ward has confused such examples as he cites here with the really offensive developments of design previously mentioned on the same page, such as sprays of fuchsia for "curtain hooks" (1 curtain bands), branches of plants used for gas-brackets, and other horrors, including flames coming from flowers, and vases imitating *Lilium auratum*. We are quite at issue with Mr. Ward's choice as an example in design of what he calls a Renaissance spandrel, fig. 93, p. 89, where a winged boy stands upon a vase, and between two absurd dolphins with gaping jaws. Unless this is meant as a specimen of badness, of which nothing need be said, it appears to us better to emphasize the supreme goodness, completeness, and grace of the Gothic spandrel on the opposite p. 88 from Stone Church, Kent—which, by the way, Street, who restored that church, admired beyond measure. On the other hand, nothing could be better than some of the cinquecento panels—from Venice, we believe—which precede the above-named examples. What the Department of Science and Art may think of the following observations on one of its favoured methods of evolving decorative

material by a scientific process it is not difficult to guess:—

"The botanical analysis of a plant may serve a scientific end, and be useful to show the student the construction of the plant, but it makes a very poor show in an artistic design. Landor, the poet, said it was an act of cruelty to cut a flower from its stem; it would be interesting to know his opinion of that school which believes in dissecting plants to find 'new forms,' many of whose designs present novelties that nature never dreamt of, such as leaves neatly cut in half, elevations and sections of petals, stamens, pistils, seed pods, and other curious forms suggested by these dissections, so that the design when completed is an anatomical preparation, and entirely innocent of any violation of the second Commandment. A section through some flowers may, however, give suggestions of outline for some flat ornament."

If so, the suggestions are few, weak, and far between. However this may be, it is true that for years and years the Department employed botanists to dissect flowers before its numerous pupils at South Kensington, and some of the "thirsty plants" who "imbibed" thus made astonishing discoveries of one sort and another. In quitting this book with limited commendations and considerable doubts, we must needs hope that Mr. Aitchison will some day take up the task of writing that original work on 'The Principles of Ornament' of which there is really need. What he says in his introductory chapter of the want of a "cultivated public" in matters of art may be qualified by thinking of the want of accomplished teachers of ornament. On the other hand, it is quite certain that no sort of ornamental art was ever taught by anybody or to anybody. The fact may not be encouraging to Departments, but they have to face it as best they may.

*Ironwork: from the Earliest Times to the End of the Mediæval Period.* By J. S. Gardner. Illustrated. (Chapman & Hall.)—This is the most recent of the valuable series of manuals published under the auspices of the Committee of Council on Education. Although they are of very unequal value, they are most of them elementary treatises of a superior sort. The one before us is among the best—clear and systematic in its arrangement, concise in its descriptions, scientific without being difficult, and, so far as it goes, popular without being flimsy. As to the antiquity of ironwork, Aristotle records that the Greeks knew a process which could hardly have been anything else than the melting of iron by heat, and the Romans must have been able to produce and deal with large masses of the metal, if Prof. Aitchison was right in claiming that in the Baths of Caracalla a large ceiling was supported on iron girders. This is notwithstanding that in the little town of Pompeii there was total absence of constructive ironwork, although iron casement windows with glass panes, like our own, and iron grilles, were found. The largest and most difficult forgings actually known to us from Roman times are the beaks of ships of war. "The Age of the Blacksmith" is the happy title of a section which deals with hammer work of all kinds, and especially with that of which relics of great beauty and merit remain amongst us in the shape of the large and elaborate door hinges, which owe their preservation to their excellence in design and execution, being replaced on new wood when the old planks decayed. Examples are given from England and abroad, including Norway and France, each of which exhibits distinct characteristics, largely due to Romanesque types which prevailed while stonework had advanced considerably on Pointed Gothic lines. Of course not only decoration, but strength to resist attacks, was of great account with the ancient hinge makers, whose craftsmanship proper was of the simplest kind. It is noteworthy that not only in France, where the hammer work of each of the old provinces is distinct—a fact on which Viollet-le-Duc rightly laid much stress—



but in England, smithery remained national and owed little to foreign influences. The salient features of English work were strength, independence of architectural style, and designs dictated by necessity or derived from symbols, embellished with ornament taken almost exclusively from the animal world. "It is a significant fact," says Mr. Gardner, "that although Norman craftsmen supplanted ours in every other industry, so that the English names for mason, painter, carpenter, joiner, tailor, &c. disappeared, this was not the case with either the smith, his tools, or the metals he used." The next application of iron to decorative purposes here considered is that of grilles, of which the earliest existing type is of 1093, which formerly protected the shrine of St. Swithun at Winchester. In this the leading characteristic is C-shaped scrolls, a form which may be said to suggest itself when it was desired to fill the spaces between the upright bars of a grille. The crowning example of remains of this kind is the grille of Queen Eleanor's tomb in Westminster Abbey, which, by the way, was removed (so little was then thought of the beautiful art it illustrated) to a lumber room, where it remained neglected for many years until, quite within our own time, it was discovered and refixed. Much fine ironwork of this sort was lost through the mischievous fashion of removing from tombs their grilles, or what Keats called their "black purgatorial rails." Many of these are known to have been finely designed and wrought with exceptional skill. The Eleanor grille was made in 1294 by Thomas of Leghstone at a cost of 13*l.*, equal to 180*l.* current. The use of stamps in developing the foliage of this masterpiece indicated a departure from the more ancient employment of the hammer only. These grilles refer, of course, to the necessity which existed when they were set up for protecting the sculpture, gilding, painted and other ornaments of fine tombs from the mischievous fingers of the mob who were then freely admitted to churches. The knocking off of noses, fingers, and ornaments from tombs is by no means an exclusively modern practice. The iron railings which protected the Eleanor crosses affirm the apprehensions of art-loving artists when the mob was in question. As in other branches of art workmanship, the history of artistic smithery in iron begins much later in Germany than in France or in England; there are, however, with characteristic differences, good German instances in Rhine towns, a region to which, for the most part, art in iron of a fine kind was confined during the mediæval period and early Renaissance. Here we must take leave of a capital digest of a large and interesting subject.

*A Record of Work: being Illustrations of Printing, Stencilling, and Painting, &c.* Designed and executed by A. Heaton. (Simpkin & Marshall.)—Mr. Aldam Heaton is a skilled and practised designer and craftsman, and in this well-printed and well-illustrated volume he presents the public with some of his work. He shows, as might be expected from one so soundly trained and constantly employed, real knowledge of the principles of the arts and crafts it is his business to practise; and he is faithful to those principles while designing whatever he sets his hand to. He illustrates very happily the conditions at the present time of decorative design, which affects no particular school, or phase of thought, principles, or productions. His most fortunate attempts are in what are called the minor arts of the upholsterer. Some of his quasi-Sheraton furniture is quite as good as the best of Sheraton's own work. As might be looked for, he is least successful in the incomparably more difficult art of designing for stained glass, where something more than knowledge of principles, graceful feeling, and sufficiently good draughtsmanship is demanded. His designs, though quite respectable

and correct, are a little tame and conventional. Of course the monochromatic process prints before us do not prove or disprove Mr. Heaton's powers to deal with colour, which is the crowning element of the technical part of glass-painting, but we have never seen any executed work of his which in this respect rose above the level of being highly creditable.

#### ARCHÆOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

*Liber Vitæ of New Minster and Hyde Abbey.* By W. de Gray Birch. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—The Hampshire Record Society has done well in publishing this volume, and wisely in entrusting its editorship to Mr. Birch, who is specially qualified to deal with the subjects of which it treats. The fine manuscript, which is now Stowe MS. 960, passed from the hands of Lord Ashburnham a few years ago into those of the British Museum Trustees, and is well known to us. The very curious Anglo-Saxon drawings prefixed to it are here reproduced in photographic facsimile, and are most welcome. We are sure that Mr. Freeman, had he known of them, would have been most interested in the pictorial representation of King Cnut, especially as his crown has a marked resemblance to that which is shown in the Bayeux Tapestry. The present volume increases our knowledge of the New Minster as derived from Edwards's 'Liber de Hyda.' We specially note a valuable description of the great Abbot Athelgar's work on the fabric under Eadgar. But the main object of the book, as Mr. Birch reminds us, is the recording of benefactors' names, those of members of the community, and those also of persons admitted to the benefits of fraternity. Kings and their sons head the list, being followed by the bishops of the southern sees and local ealdormen. The names of the lay brethren commemorated are of early date and undoubted interest. One that specially strikes us is that of "Sæfugel." When reviewing Dr. Kitchin's 'Winchester' we pointed out that the "domus Sæfugel" of the Winchester Domesday must have belonged to an owner of that name, and was not, as he thought, the "seafowls' house." Our conjecture is now confirmed. We observe in the list several Bretons, such as Earl Alan and his brother Ribald, brought in, doubtless, by Abbot Rhiwallon. Robert the priest with his wife Emma and his son and daughter form an interesting family group, while Henry and Richard, the sons of Colman, illustrate the change of nomenclature after the Conquest. Unfortunately, in the bulk of cases, long strings of Christian names alone are preserved. Three documents in the volume are, we believe, peculiar to it, and, though separately entered, are all connected with the site of the Conqueror's palace adjoining the New Minster. These are (1) the king's charter granting estates in exchange for that site; (2) the charter of Abbot Rhiwallon apportioning part of them for the support of the poor; (3) a note of events connected with the site between 1066 and 1150. Mr. Birch has much to say on the first of these, of which he prints a facsimile from our pages. With no less confidence (and confusion) than when he first announced his discovery, he persists that a rude cross under the entry of the charter was "the actual mark of the king himself." It was pointed out in our columns at the time that the document was not a charter at all, but merely the entry of one in the register, so that Mr. Birch's discovery fell to the ground at once, though he calmly announces that it "evoked no serious opposition or criticism." The really odd thing is that he appeals (p. 113) to a parallel case "where the scribe tries to reproduce the king's original cross." Just so; and that is obviously dead against his own view that the mark here was the king's. The charter of Rhiwallon may serve to illustrate the odd carelessness that too often mars the fruit of Mr. Birch's

great learning, together with his practice of ignoring the work of every one else. Mr. Freeman had pointed out that Alton and Clere, having belonged to the Confessor's widow, could not have been granted by William till after her death (1075). This conclusion is in harmony with the fact these pages reveal, namely, that the grant was made to Abbot Rhiwallon, who "occurs A.D. 1087" (but should not this be 1078?) according to Mr. Birch (p. 111), by whom his regnant of Alton is assigned to 1080-1087. In any case his predecessor was not deposed till 1072 (p. xxxiii). And yet Mr. Birch makes the king's grant to him as abbot "of date about 1070" (pp. lxi, l13). This unconscious contradiction is derived from the third document, the historical note on the site. Here, again, Mr. Birch ignores the fact, pointed out by Mr. Round in his 'Geoffrey de Mandeville,' that this note is at direct variance with the evidence of Giraldus as to the destruction of the royal palace. Moreover, Mr. Birch accepts and repeats the date 1040 (*rectius* 1041) for the burning of Winchester (pp. xix, 1) from this note, while adding to it (p. 2) three errors of his own. He renders "pride kalend. Augusti" as "1 August," and "iiii. non. Augusti" as "3 August," and "Henriciprimi" as "Henry II." Having given these examples of Mr. Birch's editing, we gladly call attention to his valuable note on spiritual confraternity, illustrating the "conventio" between St. Alban's Abbey and the New Minster, and to his copious lists of the latter's abbots. But why does he inform us that the ill-fated Ætheling "was drowned in A.D. 1119" (pp. lii, 50) instead of 1120?

*Notes on the Churches of Lancashire.* By the late Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart. Edited by the Rev. J. A. Atkinson. (Manchester, Chetham Society.)—The late Sir Stephen Glynne was an accomplished ecclesiologist and antiquary, and he had, which we regret to say many learned men have not, a habit of making notes of what he saw. Mr. Atkinson tells us that he made memoranda concerning more than 5,500 churches in England and Wales. It is also known that his unpublished notes relative to continental churches are very valuable, for many of them were made at a time when the buildings were in their unrestored condition. Sir Stephen's notes on the churches of Kent have already been published; those and the Lancashire memoranda now before us are all that have as yet seen the light. The notes on the churches of Yorkshire, we are told, will be published shortly, and we may hope that all the rest of these interesting papers will in due time see the light. The churches of Lancashire are well worth study, not on account of their beauty, for Cartmell is probably the only really grand ecclesiastical fabric in the shire, but because they present interesting local characteristics which show that our old buildings, at least in the later time, were the product of native workmen. Norman—wherever it occurs, whether overseas, or in the north, south, east, or west of our land—is always the same; no local characteristics can be discovered. This is to be accounted for by the fact that here it was a foreign style. When the older Norman gave way to more developed styles then local characteristics at once began to show themselves. This is the most marked in the Perpendicular time. No one who has studied this style in the eastern counties would, if he were devoid of books, be prepared for the character it assumed in Somerset. The Lancashire Perpendicular is heavy, in many cases even rude; but it has in almost every case been so mutilated during the last three centuries that there is hardly an example left to tell us what Lancashire men thought beautiful upwards of four hundred years ago. Sir Stephen's Lancashire notes begin in 1833 and extend to 1873, a period of forty years. Many of them are of the earlier time. We are most thankful for this, for we have descriptions of fabrics which

have now been hopelessly despoiled by the restorer. Mr. Atkinson has edited these papers in a very reverent manner. He has given the text just as Sir Stephen jotted it down, adding, in smaller type, such facts as he thinks the reader ought to be acquainted with. Many of these additions, it is sad to tell, relate to wanton acts of destruction which have occurred since Sir Stephen saw the buildings. In a book such as this it would be out of place to give all of even the more interesting monumental inscriptions. We find, however, a few which are well worthy of attention. At Whalley, for example, there is a brass to Raff Catterall and his wife Elizabeth, the former of whom died in 1515, where the father is shown with nine sons behind him, and the mother with eleven daughters before her. At Standish Sir Stephen noticed on the north side of the chancel the tomb of "Richard Moody, the first Protestant rector, and founder of the present church. This is rather remarkable, and of unusual character for that period; there being on the tomb the effigy of the presbyter, recumbent, in sacerdotal robes, and in attitude of prayer, with a dog at his feet." At Ormskirk we are told of an inscription of the year 1661 beginning "Jesus Maria." Under one of the misereres at Whalley is the representation of a man trying to shoe a goose. We believe something of the same character occurs elsewhere. What, however, renders it particularly curious is an old English inscription, which, if we interpret it correctly, means, "Whoso meddles with what I do, let him come here and shoe the goose." At Altham it is said the parish register begins in 1518. Has Mr. Atkinson verified this fact for himself, or is he relying on report? It is strange to find an English parish register dating twenty years further back than Vicar-General Cromwell's memorable order.

## NEW PRINTS.

FROM Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi we have received a photographure, signed by the artist, from 'King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid.' It preserves all the qualities of Mr. Burne-Jones's famous picture which are within touch of a process-print of the best kind. The expressions of the faces, in which the picture's pathos and poetry are more especially to be found, are reproduced with exceptional fidelity and vivacity in the print; the textures, and even the peculiarities of the painter's handling, are secured, with the depth of the picture's tones and its wealth of light and shade. The local tone of the king's armour, which, in the colour scheme of the original, tells as nearly black, is, we think, not in the print sufficiently differentiated from the dark parts about it. Apart from this, no translation, unless by the hand of a master etcher or first-rate engraver, could be expected to surpass the photographure before us. It measures 26 in. by 12 in.

The Swan Electric Engraving Company (Charing Cross Road) have published a successful version, made by their peculiar process, from Mr. J. H. Lorimer's much admired picture called 'Ordination of Elders in the Scottish Church,' which was lately exhibited in the Salon, and which, barring some defects of clearness in its tones and of glow in its colour, reminded us of an early John Phillip, not only in the class of its subject, but in the design, composition, and effective arrangement of the main elements. It is a capital work in its way, and it is our duty to wish the picture success in its travels through the North, where it is to be exhibited. At present it is on view at Mr. Obach's, Cockspur Street. The print, though slightly sooty, is otherwise a first-rate reproduction of its kind.

To the Curator of the Glasgow Corporation Galleries of Art we are indebted for impressions in photographure of reproductions of two pictures in those galleries, one of them 'The Virgin and

Child,' attributed to Mabuse; the other a portrait of 'A Young Man,' attributed to Rembrandt. They are like very good lithographs, and valuable as memoranda of two extremely interesting pictures. We should like to see all the good old masters' paintings in public collections reproduced in a similar manner.

'Sense and Sensibility,' one of Messrs. Downey's so-called "Art Studies," represents, in a smooth and polished manner, the bust of a pretty young damsel looking to our left. Messrs. Marion & Co. publish it. It suggests to us a photographic portrait, enlarged, and stippled to the utmost. We fail to see why it should be styled a "study" and artistic.

Of far higher importance, in an educational point of view, than the above, are the examples of the copies he has made from pictures in the Augsburg Gallery and in the cathedral of that city, which Herr F. Höfle of the same place has sent us. Of these works, twenty-eight are in the new isochromatic process, while two more are due to an older method of photography. The later ones are a prodigious improvement. The publisher has produced a much greater number of transcripts of this nature, of which, it seems, those before us are a justly representative group. The new prints are clearer, more solid and brilliant, and they give much better ideas of the coloration and chiaroscuro of the pictures they represent than it would be possible to obtain from the previous copies, which, however, were not at all bad. Among the finest pictures, all of which belong to the older German schools, is B. Zeitblom's 'St. Benedict and a Female Saint,' No. 3, which preserves the pure and girlish ingenuousness of the face of the latter, the stately grace of her noble figure. By the same, and of equal beauty, is the group of 'SS. Barbara and Catherine' (4). The characteristic feeling of Burgkmair appears in the Christ and Virgin and various groups of saints (6, 7, and 8), parts of an altarpiece with volets. In respect to its poetic design nothing surpasses the famous example of the Swabian School, c. 1500 (11), entitled 'SS. Dominick and Catherine,' and representing the choir of a Gothic church, not without elements of the Renaissance in its architectural characteristics, where, near the front on our left, St. Anne is seen in a bed with a lofty canopy, and, as if just after the birth of her daughter, attended by a gossip, who has brought refreshments to her. At the foot of the bed a comely German dame, with a cradle before her, is nursing the child, while St. Joseph, with a huge long loaf under his arm, a staff and pilgrim's bottle over his shoulder, kneels in the foreground and devoutly regards his future bride. The charm of the picture is not in these quaint and homely details, but in the vast and numerous ring of angelic children who, having a censuring adult angel in the central point of their circle, fly overhead and seem to be chanting in praise of the Virgin and her mother. This great and beautiful galaxy of spiritual beings encloses four of the lofty pillars of the choir, and the artist, whoever he was, has not only designed it with intense poetic force and rare feeling for grace, but delineated the circle of youthful figures with extraordinary skill, giving the perspective of what may be called a wreath of angels in the most felicitous manner. Dated "1477" on a cartel in the foreground, and of the early Swabian School, is a grim and passion-inspired version of the 'Crucifixion' (13), crowded with expressive figures and faces of tortured men and women. The facial types which Hans Holbein the Elder adopted for his pictures of the Virgin and her Son are beautiful in their way, and may be studied with advantage in Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 19, which are first-rate photographs. The first represents the coronation of the Virgin in the presence of the Trinity. Beneath is a view of the church of Sta. M. Maggiore at Rome, with St. George slaying the dragon and other

groups. The face of St. Dorothy in No. 18 is exquisitely beautiful. Other examples of the same painter occur in this series, see Nos. 25, 26, and 27. Among the other painters represented are Wolgemuth, Burgkmair (a most impressive 'Crucifixion,' admirably photographed), Apt of Augsburg, and Amberger. Herr Höfle has reproduced later pictures than the above, and sells each print for half-a-crown.

## THE CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT OSWESTRY.

OSWESTRY, the place chosen for the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association this year, although in Shropshire, is sufficiently near to the borders of Wales to make it a convenient centre from which to explore several places of interest in Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire. From an archaeologist's point of view, Oswestry belongs quite as much to Wales as to England. Lying between Offa's Dyke on the west and Watts's Dyke on the east, and with the great hill forts of Hên Ddinas and Castell Brogynty as near neighbours, it is likely enough that border frays between the Welsh and the Mercian Saxons were not uncommon occurrences here in ancient days; but the question as to whether Oswestry was really the site of the battle of Maserfield in A.D. 642, in which Oswald, king and afterwards saint, was defeated by that grand old pagan Penda, seems as far as ever from being settled satisfactorily one way or the other. However this may be, we cannot help feeling occasionally a sort of sneaking regard for Penda and his detestation of the sound of the "drum ecclesiastic," which is wont to be beaten with unusual vigour at the gatherings of archaeological societies.

The presidential address was delivered on the evening of Monday, August 21st, at the Holy Trinity Mission Room, by Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., F.S.A. The substance of the address was somewhat thin, although the manner of delivery was good. The only real point deserving of notice was that Welsh historical documents and antiquities lose much of their interest when removed from the locality to which they belong, and therefore an endeavour should be made to provide a national museum and record office for their reception in future. But the suggestion comes rather late in the day. Another almost insuperable difficulty to such a project would be the selection of a locality for a museum which would be equally convenient for both North and South Wales.

The excursions which took place during the four following days were arranged so as to avoid as much of Shropshire and include as much of Wales as possible. The excursion on Tuesday was in a northerly direction, to Chirk Castle; that on Wednesday in a westerly direction, to Pennant Melangell and Llanrhaadr-y-n-Mochant; that on Thursday in a north-westerly direction, to Llangollen and Ruabon; and that on Friday in a south-westerly direction, to Llangedwyn.

The weather on Tuesday was showery in the morning, but fortunately turned out sufficiently fine in the afternoon to restore the spirits of the party, which were falling steadily with the barometer. The country passed through between Oswestry and Chirk was undulating and pleasantly diversified with woodland scenery, the finest bit being the Ceiriog glen, spanned by Telford's viaduct of the Ellesmere Canal and the railway viaduct close to it, but at a higher level. The domestic architecture of the district is quite in keeping with the sylvan beauties of the landscape. Two charming specimens of black and white half-timbered houses were seen on this day's excursion, one a comparatively small one, called Weston Hall, three and a half miles north of Oswestry, having many features of interest; and the other, Park Hall, two miles north-east of Oswestry, one of the finest specimens in the country, and built in the same



thoroughly English style as the old halls of Lancashire and Cheshire. Hén Ddinas, or Old Oswestry, was visited on the way to Chirk. This earthwork is a very important one, enclosing a large area and having a high triple rampart. It was inspected as well as the torrents of rain would permit. However, even on a fine day there is not much to be learnt from merely seeing remains of this description, about which really so little is known, and one cannot help thinking that if archaeologists would dig more and talk less our knowledge of the date and purpose of these great military earthworks would be considerably extended.

Chirk Castle occupies a splendid position on an eminence sufficiently high to command a view extending over several counties. It is still used as a residence, and was restored by Pugin. The large drum towers with later mullioned windows inserted give the exterior a peculiar and not by any means unpleasing appearance. The wrought-iron entrance gates are particularly fine.

#### ROMANO-BRITISH REMAINS IN BERKSHIRE.

SOME very curious Romano-British remains have recently been noticed at North Field Farm in Long Wittenham parish, just opposite to Dorchester and Burcot on the Berkshire side of the Thames. The discovery was due to the drought, though the features which presented themselves were the opposite of those usual in such cases. It was observed by the tenant of the farm, Mr. H. Hewett, that in certain fields, especially in two called Fox Furlong and Scabbs, the crops, barley or sanfoin, grew taller and better on certain patches and along certain lines. He had the lines mapped out, and has begun to dig at suitable spots. The lines in the crops seem to show roads with various enclosures, round or square: the excavations revealed Romano-British pottery, mostly of rough local make, but including some "Pseudo-Arretine" (a stamp, *AVITVS F*); broken tiles; one or perhaps two wells with masonry casing; and a great deal of lime, which of course did not "grow on the spot." No flint or stone foundations or coins have been noticed, though Roman coins have been found two fields off. The search will, we understand, be carried further. So far as we can at present judge, we have not a Roman town with basilica (as has been suggested), but traces of British and Romano-British farming. The lines visible in the crops seem to be due to wattle and dab walls, though some may well be ditches, for the river is near. There appears, then, to have been first a British settlement with round huts, corresponding to the circles. This was succeeded by rectangular enclosures, more Roman in appearance, perhaps yards, in the corners of which can sometimes be noted what may have been very small dwellings or sheds. Other lines seem to represent roads or paths; many of the enclosures are built along these, and some of them run parallel or at right angles to one another. Other lines, again, may be ditches. That the circles and square enclosures are of different dates is shown by the fact that in some cases they intersect. There was a Romano-British "station" at Dorchester, though the Roman name of it is totally unknown, and the British camp on the so-called Sinodun Hill is known to every tourist. By accident or design, the broadest of the apparent roads points directly to it. We need only add that Mr. Hewett is dealing with the remains in a manner that deserves praise and imitation.

ARTHUR J. EVANS—F. HAVERFIELD.

#### THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO CHALDEA.

THE publication of the first report of the expedition sent out to explore in Babylonia by the University of Pennsylvania, under Dr. John P. Peters, has been entrusted to the editorship of Prof. H. V. Hilprecht, and affords us much interesting information. The site

selected by the expedition for excavation was the extensive mounds of Nuffer, partially explored by Layard and Loftus, which mark the ruins of the important ancient city of Nipur, the sacred city of the god En-lil or Mulil, "the god of the ghost world," of the Akkadians, the older Bel of the Semites, as distinct from the "younger Bel Merodach." The mounds are situated to the south-east of Babylon, and almost in the centre of the land. The site consists of some six groups of mounds, but the work was principally confined to two portions: the outer wall (*Nimit Bel*) and the large temple acropolis called Tel-bint el-Amir, which marks the site of the "temple of the world dedicated to Mulil." According to all the ancient traditions of Chaldea, the city of Nipur was one of the oldest in Chaldea, if, indeed, it was not, as the Talmud suggests, the Calneh of Nimrod. In the Akkadian Creation legend published by Mr. Pinches it is mentioned as being built by the gods along with Eridu and Erech. Traditions led us, therefore, to hope to find here records of the oldest times, and they have not proved incorrect.

The results of the explorations have been most important in supplying us with inscriptions of the earliest Semitic kings of Chaldea. The hero-king of the Semites was Sargon or Sargani, King of Akkad or Agadhe, about whose birth there is a curious legend resembling that of the Hebrew Moses. It is unnecessary for me to enter into the study of this mythological fragment, but one passage from it must be quoted: "My mother was a princess, my father I knew not; the brother of my father dwelt in the mountains." That is, the king traced his claim to the throne through his mother, his father being dead or unknown evidently indicating a law of matriarchy. The reign of Sargon was, however, regarded as historical by the Babylonians, and is placed by Nabonidus as 3,200 years before his time, that is about B.C. 3750. Hitherto our inscriptions by this monarch have been open to suspicion. They are the macehead in the British Museum, and the seals in the Hague and the Le Clercq collection in Paris; and many regarded the reigns of both Sargon and his son Naram-Sin as mythical. All doubt on this point is now set at rest, for the American expedition has resulted in the recovery of several inscriptions of both these kings, and of another monarch of the same dynasty, and all written in Semitic Babylonian.

The first of those of Sargon is a very remarkable one, and its historical character beyond doubt. It is upon a door socket of diorite, in very clear but archaic characters, and reads, "Sargani, king of the city (*sar ali*), son of Iti Bel (*Mulil*), the hero, the King of Agadhe (Akkad), and ruler of the people (*sallatu*) of Mulil, builder of the temple of the world, the temple of Mulil in Nipur. Who this tablet shall remove (roll away) Mulil and Samas his foundation shall tear up, and his seed obliterate." There is a second inscription, not quite so long, which omits the mention of the father of Sargon. Here he is called "Itti Bel," without any title, which may indicate a private person of low rank. Or is this the Bel-ibni claimed by Sargon II. (B.C. 722) as his ancestor "of the ancient royal seed of Bel-ibni, son of Adasi" (Berlin monolith)? Another title of interest is that of *sallatu*, which is evidently from the Akkadian *sila*, and explained as *saladhu sa ameli*, "ruler of men" (*anaxandron*). All doubt of the historical character of Sargon and his son may be set at rest by the interesting discovery of several brick stamps of both of these kings. These brick stamps are of baked clay, measuring 9.45 by 13.55 by 2 centimètres, with the inscriptions in relief and written the reverse way. The stamps are provided with a handle at the back. Those of Sargon are in six lines (those of Naram-Sin in four), and read, "Sargani, King of Akkad, builder of the temple of Bel (*Mulil*)."

I must now pass to the inscriptions of the new member of this dynasty. A large number (some sixty fragments) of donolomite and other hard stone vases were found bearing inscriptions of a king whose name was new. It is written with three signs, UR, MU, US (Sayce, 'Syll.,' Nos. 29, 23, 158), and is read by Dr. Hilprecht "Alu Sharshid." I should suggest "Alu-iddina-zikra" ("To the city he has given a name"). The difficulty of the group lies in the first sign, *alu*, a city. The inscriptions are, however, very interesting: "Ana Bel (*Mulil*) Alu-iddina-zikra sar Kissati (Kis) ninu Elamu u Bara'se....in namrak Elami iddin" ("To Bel Alu-iddina-zikra, King of Kis, when Elam and Bara'se he had subdued, of the spoil of Elam he gave"). The only word of interest here is *namrak*, which, if Semitic, as I think it is, is from the root *maraq*, "to gather," or from the Akkadian *rag* or *rak*, "product"; but there is no doubt as to the meaning, as shown by this passage in the statue inscription of Gudea (Stat. B, col. vi. 64-9): "By arms the town of Ansan, of the land of Elam, he took, to the god Ningirsu its spoil (*namrak-bi*) in E-Ininu he caused to enter." However, this inscription shows that even as early as the time of Sargon and Naram-Sin, both of whom claim the conquest of Elam, there were border wars between the highlands of Elam and the lowlands of Chaldea.

Among other interesting records of these wars are two inscriptions upon the same stone, a small agate talisman, inscribed on both sides. On one side is an inscription in Akkadian, reading, "To the goddess (Istar) his lady, for the life of Dungi, the powerful man, King of Ur"; while on the other, in Semitic Babylonian, and in a less archaic type, is the inscription, "Kurigalsu, King of Karu-duniyas, (when) the palace of Sasa (Shusa) of Elam he captured (*iknad*), to Belit (Nin-lil) his lady for his life he gave." This latter monarch may be Kurigalsu II., as Dr. Hilprecht suggests, but rather, I think, Kurigalsu I. (B.C. 1450), the son of Kadasman-Kharbe and the father of Burra-buriyas, the contemporary of Amenophis IV. It was he who built Dur Kurigalsu (Akkorkuf) on the eastern frontiers of Babylonia, near Baghdad. This is the earliest mention of Susa we have. The gem was probably carried away in the invasion of Kudurnakhundi in B.C. 2285. There are several interesting *ex votos* of this kind in the collection, especially lapis-lazuli discs, one inscribed "To Uras his lord Kadasman Turgu, son of Nazimarudas, in memorial of polished *uknu* he has caused to be made and for his life he has given."

There are many other inscriptions of interest in this collection, and the excellent photographs will be welcomed by scholars. I hope to return to the subject in a subsequent notice.

W. ST. CHAD BOSCAWEN.

#### THE PORTRAIT OF SCIARRA BY MORETTO AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

75, Loughborough Park, S.W.

IN replying to the very interesting and important letter from the Contessa Evelina Martinengo Cesaresco, I desire to assure her that it was not the intention of my article of June 3rd to depreciate her ancestor who was decorated for his military prowess with the Order of St. Michael. Its object was to bring out clearly the indisputable fact that while history depicts Sciarra as a restless man of action, Moretto's portrait is of a *dilettante* imbued with that Greek culture the revival of which was the glory of the Medici.

But there is no need to press that difference, for the very book to which the Countess refers me furnishes an unanswerable argument against the identification. It is as follows. Sansovino speaks of Sciarra as "notrito et allevato nella corte di Henrico Secondo," nourished and brought up at the court of Henry II., King of France. Now, as Henry II. ascended the

throne in 1547, and the painter died in 1555, only eight years later, it is impossible that Moretto painted the bearded man of thirty we have before us from Sciarra.

And the difficulty becomes insurmountable when we consider what the picture itself tells us of its date; for its flesh affords an excellent example of the painter's well-understood distinctly marked "silvery" period, which terminated in 1544, when he adopted the brick-coloured flesh of his later years. Indeed, it is only necessary to glance at No. 1025, the portrait of an Italian nobleman, which hangs opposite to our picture and is dated MDXXVI., to realize that the latter was probably painted even before Sciarra was born.

That the Martinengo family, possessing a duplicate or copy as well as our unmistakable original, should have given the same name to each is a matter of course, and no evidence of the correctness of their identification.

I shall be surprised indeed if the authorities do not admit the necessity of giving up the name of Sciarra as well as of correcting the misreading of the Greek motto to which I have directed their attention.

Meanwhile every one will sympathize with the Countess that the pictures in the Palazzo Martinengo at Salò were ruined by the brutalities of war.

W. FRED. DICKES.

#### PROJECTED EXCAVATIONS AT WATTON PRIORY, EAST RIDING, YORKSHIRE.

MORE than ordinary interest pertains to the excavations that are to be begun about the middle of September, under the auspices of the newly formed East Riding Antiquarian Society, on the site of the Priory of Watton. This religious house, now usually known as Watton Abbey, is situate about halfway between Driffield and Beverley. It was founded in 1149, on the site of an old Anglo-Saxon nunnery mentioned by Bede, by Eustace FitzJohn, and was assigned to the new order of the Gilbertines, recently set on foot by Gilbert of Sempringham, who died 1188, and was afterwards canonized. There were only twenty-five houses of this order, including two or three cells, and so far the remains of none of them have been examined. The peculiarity of the Gilbertine rule was that it provided for canons and sisters within the same set of conventual buildings; but this arrangement was found to work awkwardly, and some of the houses gradually became assigned only to men and others only to women. In the case, however, of three of the priories, we know that they remained double until the time of the Dissolution. One of these three was the Priory of Watton. The surrender was signed by the prior and ten of the canons, and also by the prioress and several of the nuns.

Watton Priory was also of exceptional interest in being the largest and the wealthiest house of the order. At the time of the Dissolution the annual value of Watton was estimated at about 7,000*l.* of our money, an income considerably in excess of that of other Gilbertine houses. In the time of King John a general statute of the order was passed limiting the number of both sexes that might be accommodated at the different foundations. The number at Watton was limited to 140, namely, 70 brothers and 70 sisters. At Sempringham (the mother house) and at Chicksand they were not to exceed 60 brothers and 60 sisters, whilst all the remaining houses afforded accommodation for considerably smaller numbers. At that date there were fifteen Gilbertine houses, five of which even at that early period had only canons. The two other Yorkshire houses, Old Malton and Ellerton, had no provision for sisters. The statutes are most quaint and ingenious in the provision they make for the use of the same church, for the cooking of all the food by the sisters, and for joint processions, and all this without the sexes catching even a momentary glimpse of each other.

The site of the conventual buildings of Watton Priory is fortunately unencumbered by any modern fabrics or cultivation, whilst the mounds in the irregular pasture ground show to the practised eye the lie of the buildings, and only await the well-directed use of pick and shovel in order to disclose the exceptional arrangements that were necessary in a joint or double house of religious. A little distance from the cloister, on the south-east, is a fine and interesting group of buildings, which, though altered for living purposes on several occasions since the Dissolution, show that they are of thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth century construction. They must have formed a chief part of the infirmary, with which was probably associated the prior's house or lodgings. The work of the fifteenth century is very fine, and includes a great hall with a singularly beautiful oriel window of two stages. The great brick barn of the fifteenth century is also standing. The whole of the precincts are surrounded by a moat.

The owner Mr. Bethell and the tenant Mr. Beckett are both of them most kindly disposed towards the project, which will be under the direction of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A. Much interest is being taken in this projected excavation in Yorkshire. A fund has been opened to defray the expenses, to which, among others, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Beverley, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Herries, Lord Hawkesbury, Sir George Sitwell, M.P., Sir Tatton Sykes, the Dean of York, and Mr. Bethell are subscribers.

#### AN EXHIBITION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

A SMALL exhibition of rare and curious postage stamps has just been opened in the King's Library at the British Museum, consisting of a portion of the large and valuable collection bequeathed to the nation in 1891 by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P. for one of the divisions of Leicestershire. This collection of stamps, envelopes, and post-cards had taken years to form, and is the second largest in the world, the first being that of M. von Ferrary, of Paris.

In the comparatively small exhibit now on view are shown portions of the collection of adhesive stamps of British North America, with the exception of Canada. The countries represented are New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Prince Edward Island, and also Buenos Ayres and Hawaii.

The exhibit of New Brunswick contains two specimens of the five-cent stamp known as the "Connell stamp." Connell was postmaster of the colony at the time the issue was struck, and ordered his own portrait to be put upon the five-cent stamp in place of the usual figure of Her Majesty. The stamps, after being sent out to the various post-offices, were withdrawn by order of the Council, and collectors are by no means agreed whether any of the stamps were really issued to the public or not.

Other curiosities exhibited are the split stamps of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island. These were intended to meet certain postal rates for which there were no corresponding values in the stamps already in use. To save the expense of having a new stamp engraved, the postal authorities allowed the public to divide those existing, and each portion did duty for half the value of the whole stamp. The first issue Hawaiian stamps form the most valuable sheet of the collection. There are twelve stamps shown upon it, and its value is estimated from 600*l.* to 700*l.* Many of the early stamps, too, of Buenos Ayres are extremely valuable, as well as the early issues of all the others shown.

It is proposed to change the exhibit about every six weeks, when portions of other countries will successively be shown as they are classified, and in this way philatelists and others

will have an opportunity of going through the pick of the whole collection. The number contained in this is difficult to estimate, but it is believed to be nearly a million, while the value is declared to be between 50,000*l.* and 70,000*l.*

When bequeathed, the collection was arranged to a certain extent, but not in such order as would render it convenient to be shown at the Museum, and the work of classification was therefore taken in hand, at the request of the British Museum authorities, by Mr. E. D. Bacon, of the Philatelic Society of London. The exhibit is on view daily from 10 till 6, and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 8 P.M. till 10 P.M.

#### Five Art Gossies.

THE hanging of the pictures for the autumn exhibition at the Manchester City Art Gallery is now in progress. The private view is fixed for September 4th, and on the following day the exhibition will be opened to the public.

THE ninth annual London and country meeting of the Leland Club will commence its week's operations on Tuesday, September 12th, in London, at St. Bartholomew's Church, under the direction of Mr. George R. Wright, F.S.A. The rector, the Rev. B. Savory, it is hoped, will describe the history of the sacred edifice, and Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., make some observations on its recent restoration and general late Norman features. The famous earlier Norman chapel in the Tower of London will afterwards be visited, as well as one of the famous halls of the City companies. Excursions are arranged for Ham House, Petersham, by permission of the Earl of Dysart, on Wednesday, the 13th, and for Wickham Court, West Wickham (Sir John F. and Lady Lennard), on Thursday, the 14th. Also on the same day, by permission of the Countess Dowager of Derby, a visit will be made to Holwood Park, near Keston, for the examination of the celebrated Romano-British remains therein. On Friday and Saturday, the 15th and 16th of September, the Lelanders are to make an excursion to Stratford-on-Avon, where Sir Arthur Hodgson, of Clopton House, will take the party under his guidance.

MESSRS. BOUSSOD, VALADON & Co. have in preparation a sumptuous volume on Queen Elizabeth, being a companion to their lately published work called 'Mary Stuart,' the text of which was written by Mr. J. Skelton. The new text has been undertaken, should his health permit, by one of the most eminent Elizabethan historians of our time, and it will, in any case, be prepared by suitable and accomplished hands. With this text will be collected reproductions of paintings, drawings, miniatures, coins, and personal relics of her great majesty from Windsor, Hatfield, the National Portrait Gallery, Hampton Court, and elsewhere in England, supplemented by similar objects found in Spain, France, and the Netherlands.

AN architectural critic, writing recently in a contemporary in regard to what has been done to a church in East Anglia, about which we are not in a position to speak, states what he ought to be aware is incorrect and unjust. "A more instructive lesson," he says, "to the clergy of neighbouring churches could not be found than a comparison of their own chancels than this one. As to the Society for Protecting Ancient Buildings [who, we suppose, had taken an interest in the matter], they seem to prefer ruins, cobwebs, and neglect, caring little for the service of the sanctuary." We are not responsible for the English nor for the terms of this declaration, but as to its purport the world should know that such neglect is exactly what the Society does not countenance, still less advise, but, on the contrary, that it was formed in order that destructive "restoration" should not be attempted, and that the preservation of



all the ancient features of a church, without the least sophistication, or any effort to bring old structures to their original condition, which is impossible, should be the law. The foolishness of those of "the clergy" who set themselves against preservation as opposed to "restoration" is manifest to all thinking men, even although they look at the subject as a matter of ecclesiastical polity only, and without regard to antiquity and its irresistible charm, without regard to art—which can never be "restored" although it may be destroyed—and without regard to cost, which in "restoration" is waste. To repair a roof; to prop, or, where this cannot be avoided, even to rebuild a failing wall; to strengthen a tower, and secure a weak foundation, are operations the society in question is most anxious to promote. It is the change of old lamps for new, the effacement of the records of antiquity, the abolition of the pathetic histories of ancient buildings, which it and all disinterested people object to.

THE statue by Bouchardon, one of the most famous and characteristic of his works, executed by him in marble soon after his return from Rome in 1732, and representing 'Un Faune endormi,' has been placed in the Salle de Diane of the Louvre. After passing into the royal possession it was shifted from park to park until, like many other fine monuments of French sculpture under similar conditions, it suffered from the weather. It was next set up in the garden of the Luxembourg, where, of course, its fortune was not better. At last, about twenty years ago, its deplorable state moving all hearts, it found shelter in the *sous-sol* of the Louvre. In this place it was repaired as far as possible, that is, according to a process which we need not describe to readers who are aware of how little, beyond replacing entirely destroyed portions, can be done to a piece of sculpture respect for whose author forbids reworking the surface. In this way sculptors are happier than architects, whose works are subjected to the operations of Mr. Five per Cent. The fate of Kirkstall, which is now about as beautiful and interesting as the big model in cork it has been made to resemble, will never threaten the Bouchardon.

M. FALGUIÈRE's statue of Gambetta, which is destined for the Salle des Pas perdus at the Chamber of Deputies, Paris, is now completed, and will shortly be set up in its honourable place. Being by so admirable a sculptor, an accomplished master of his art, it has not only a far nobler design than that of the neighbouring monument in the Place du Carrousel—where the French leader swaggers in bronze of the coarsest execution, and is surrounded by all sorts of trivial accessories—but it is worthy of the art, the site, and the history it refers to. We do not condemn the architectural features, florid as they are, of the older Gambetta monument.

THE authorities of Vienna have agreed with the committee charged to complete the monument that the memorial in honour of Mozart shall be erected in the Albrechtsplatz. The statue, which is its most important element, is entrusted to Herr Tilgner. The pedestal will comprise bas-reliefs representing scenes in operas by the master. The style of the work at large is not unhappily made to accord with that of the period of Louis XV. The cost will approach 90,000 florins, and the whole is expected to be ready next year.

KARL MÜLLER, the Director of the Düsseldorf Academy of Arts, and the inheritor of its religious traditions, died at Bad Neuenahr on August 15th. He was born at Darmstadt in 1818, and began his studies as an artist under the guidance of his father, F. A. Müller, the Keeper of the Darmstadt Gallery. In 1835 he went to Düsseldorf and worked under Schadow. From 1834 to 1843 he lived in Italy, where he painted his first popular religious work, the

'Marriage of the Virgin.' After his return to Germany he was commissioned to paint some of the well-known frescoes in the church of St. Apollinaris at Remagen. Several German churches contain wall-paintings and some oil paintings of Karl Müller's, most of which have long been familiar through engravings and photographs. He had been active as a master in the Düsseldorf Academy since 1858.

A CONFERENCE of the Cyclus der Kunstvereine, attended by delegates of the allied art societies of Brunswick, Hanover, Erfurt, Halle, Cassel, Gotha, Halberstadt, Magdeburg, and other North German towns, was held last week at Gotha. This useful federation arranges for a series of art exhibitions in all the towns above named, and is especially helpful to local artists. During the year 1892, according to the report, works of art to the amount of 140,000 marks were sold by means of the Cyclus.

## MUSIC

### NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

*Pictures from Abroad: a Set of Fourteen Pieces.* By Maude Valérie White. (Ashdown.)—Miss White has not studied the capabilities of ordinary amateurs in these pieces; on the contrary, they are within the means of advanced players only, and their fanciful titles are merely suggestive, after the manner of Schumann in his minor compositions for the keyboard, the music being not in any way realistic. We are afraid there is more of labour than of spontaneity in most of the sketches, but they one and all show the hand of a thorough musician.—*Petit Poème.* By I. Ragghianti. This is the title of eight short pieces, for the most part obscure and fantastic, though displaying unmistakable signs of talent. The simplest and the most pleasing are No. 5, 'L'Angelus,' and No. 6, 'Papillons.' Though not exactly difficult, they are what may be termed fidgety.—*Douze Pièces,* by G. Flaxland, are remarkably quiet little sketches, most simple, and framed on the model of Schumann's 'Kinderscenen.'—More bright and piquant, though not difficult, are *Three Characteristic Dances*, by Frederic Mullen. Their separate titles, 'Hungarian,' 'Norwegian,' and 'Polish,' are thoroughly appropriate in every case.—As easy and tuneful teaching pieces four sketches by Ignace Gibsons, entitled respectively *Scherzino*, *Valse Hongroise*, *Intermezzo*, and *Valse Caprice*, may be recommended.—In the same category may be placed *Album Leaf* and *Valsette*, by Edward German.—Rather more difficult, yet fresh and attractive, are *Trois Morceaux de Salon*, by I. Ragghianti.

*The Chimes of Gloucester Cathedral*, arranged by C. Lee Williams (Novello, Ewer & Co.), is a series of four little pieces developed from the tunes played by the bells in the West Country cathedral. The themes, composed respectively by Stephen Jefferies, Dr. W. Hayes, Dr. Stephens, and a Mr. Malchair, all associated with Gloucester, lend themselves easily to fugal and canonic treatment, of which Mr. Lee Williams has availed himself to a modest extent.—From the same publishers we have received *Pianoforte Albums* Nos. 50, 51, and 52, each containing minor pieces by Schubert; and Nos. 53, 54, and 55, consisting of compositions by Heinrich Hofmann. These last are charming and not very arduous *genre* pieces, and should serve to draw renewed attention to a composer of undeniable ability, who has for some years suffered well-nigh complete neglect in this country.—Mention may be made in approving terms of *Barcarolle*, by B. Palmieri, and *Roumanian Dance*, by Gustav Rensch (Robert Cocks & Co.); No. 16 of the *Red Album* (Metzler & Co.), containing marches by Mendelssohn, Gounod, Chopin, and Wagner; *Bonheur Disparu!* a somewhat florid reverie,

by Georges Micheuz (Willcocks & Co.); and *Introduction et Valse Lente*, by Martinus Sieveking (Dundee, Methven, Simpson & Co.).—We have also received V. Galiero's *Pianoforte Tutor* (Ricordi & Co.), and *The Conservatoire Pianoforte Tutor*, by C. Stiebler Cook (Alfred Hays). The latter should find favour with teachers, for it is compiled with intelligence and good sense.

WE have on our table *Analysis of J. S. Bach's Wohltemperirtes Clavier*, by Dr. H. Riemann, translated from the German by J. S. Shedlock: Part I., *Preludes and Fugues*, Nos. 1 to 24 (Augener & Co.); *Musical History*, as shown in the International Exhibition of Music and the Drama, Vienna, 1892, by Robert A. Marr (William Reeves); and *Voice-Training Primer*, by Mrs. Emil Behnke and Charles W. Pearce (Chappell & Co.).

## Musical Gossip.

THE standard of excellence at the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, both in selection and performance, has been well maintained. The classical programme on Wednesday included Beethoven's Symphony in c minor, Schumann's Overture to 'Genoveva,' and Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto in g minor. The last-named work was powerfully and brilliantly played by Mr. Frederick Dawson. Mr. Montague Worlock revived an air, 'Il Sogno,' by Mercadante, but it did not make much impression.

DR. A. C. MACKENZIE's new oratorio 'Bethlehem,' originally intended for production at Chicago, will probably be performed for the first time by the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall, and will in that case constitute the most important novelty of the coming season.

THE travelling operatic troupe organized by Signor Sonzogno will in all probability visit London in the course of next season, most likely by arrangement with Sir Augustus Harris. According to the latest report Mr. Cowen's 'Signa' will be produced at the Dal Verme, Milan, in November, and Signor Leoncavallo's 'I Medici' about the same time. Other novelties by Mascagni, Giordano, Coop, and Coronaro are promised shortly by Signor Sonzogno, who is certainly doing his utmost, and so far with striking success, to revivify Italian opera.

ALTHOUGH it cannot be said that the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha leaves any sense of void in the musical world, some mention of his efforts in this sphere of art seems desirable in this place. Like his brother, the late Prince Consort, Duke Ernest displayed much aptitude for music, and was a more prolific composer. One of his operas, 'Casilda,' was produced, without success, at Her Majesty's in 1852; and the fiasco which attended the performance of his 'Santa Chiara' at Covent Garden in 1877 will be remembered by many who follow the fortunes of the lyric stage. Both these failures are, however, attributable in some measure to bad libretti, and among other operas one entitled 'Diana von Solangen' is said to contain better music. Reference has been made more than once in the *Athenæum* during the present year to the recent festival performances at Coburg, which were given solely from artistic impulse, an adequate monetary return being impossible, owing to the smallness of the theatre.

As any utterance of Herr Hans von Bülow is of interest, it may be mentioned that the gifted, though eccentric conductor and pianist has recently expressed his opinion that the waltzes of Johann Strauss should be introduced in the programmes of high-class orchestral concerts, not only on their merits as works of art, but because, like olives at an elaborate dinner, they

would serve to prepare the appetite for another serious course. The comparison may not be very flattering to the Viennese composer of piquant dance music, but it is by no means inappropriate.

The performances of Cyrill Kistler's remarkable opera 'Kunihild' at Würzburg are attracting much attention in Germany, and although opinions are by no means unanimously in favour of the work, it is generally agreed to be a music-drama of striking interest.

It is proposed to erect a monument to Vieuxtemps in some public spot at Liège, the gifted violinist's birthplace, and endeavours are being made to organize a series of special musical performances in various towns in Belgium with a view of raising funds to defray the cost of the project.

## DRAMA

*Mr. Punch's Pocket Ibsen.* By F. Anstey. (Heinemann.)—Reprinted from the pages of *Punch*, in which they originally appeared, Mr. Anstey's parodies of Ibsen's plays appeal successfully to a limited public. If not much more diverting than such productions ordinarily are, they are good-natured and inoffensive. The original stories are pretty closely followed, and it is only at the last moment that the whole is turned completely topsy-turvy. Rosmer and Rebecca thus walk to the foot-bridge, contemplate the water, and return to their usual avocations. Nora Helmer, quitting her husband's house, bethinks her that she has very little money in her pocket, and resumes her domestic employment of nibbling at macaroons; and Hedda Gabler, instead of shooting herself with her father's pistols, fires three shots and disposes of her husband, Mrs. Elvsted, and Judge Brack. In one case only is a wide departure from the drama of Ibsen attempted. 'Pill Doctor Herdal' shows the adventures of Hilda Wangel after the death of the Master Builder. The satire in this is more direct and more mirthful than elsewhere, and the manner in which different characters from other Ibsen-esque plays are introduced is effective. Mr. Bernard Partridge supplies some excellent illustrations, the best of which is a portrait of Ibsen as Punch.

*The Strike at Arlingford: a Play in Three Acts.* By George Moore. (Scott.)—So few, necessarily, were those before whom 'The Strike at Arlingford' was set that one is not surprised to find the author appealing to a wider public. Among the plays of English growth set before the Independent Theatre this is the most workmanlike. It has a genuine literary flavour, its satire is direct and effective, its characterization is powerful, and it abounds in clever and paradoxical utterances, using the latter term in its correct, and not in its customary and inaccurate sense. The labour dispute, on which the structure rests, Mr. Moore regards as an externality to which he attaches little importance. He has aimed at the development of a moral idea. Moral ideas are in the air, and a good many may be found in Mr. Moore's drama. We claim, however, no *Œdipus*-like functions, and content ourselves with saying that the play deserves to be acted again.

### 'PATIENT GRIZZLE.'

ALLOW me to point out, with reference to the paragraph in last week's "Dramatic Gossip" on Mr. H. A. Jones's new play 'Patient Grizzle,' that, as far at least as the German stage is concerned, the subject had not practically slept "since the production of the 'Patient Grissel' of Chettle, Decker, and Haughton, until the production, a couple of years ago at the Comédie Française, of the 'Grisélidis' of

MM. Silvestre and Morand"; for it was in 1835 that Friedrich Halm's highly poetical drama 'Grisélidis' was produced with very great success at the Hofburgtheater at Vienna, and subsequently at other theatres throughout Germany. May I be permitted to state at the same time—even at the risk of incurring the charge of "self-advertising"—that I have been engaged for some time on an annotated edition of Halm's drama, and that it will shortly appear at the Clarendon Press? C. A. BUCHHEIM.

### Dramatic Gossip.

THE continuously dwindling list of London theatres at which theatrical entertainments are given has now reached a point unprecedented during recent years. Five theatres in all, as distinguished from music-halls, are now open, and of these two at least are supported on what is practically "a variety show." During the last quarter of a century a similar stagnation has not been known. The latest theatres to close have been the Strand and the Trafalgar Square. Those remaining open are the Adelphi, the Vaudeville, the Globe, the Shaftesbury, and the Criterion.

'A PLAY IN LITTLE,' by Mr. Ian Robertson, has been secured by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, and will be played in Liverpool and Manchester by the original exponents, consisting of the author and Miss Dairolles; the latter will also play in it in America. A solitary performance of 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' will be given by the Kendals on Thursday at Leicester.

In the speech which he made on the closing night of the Haymarket, Mr. Tree stated that extensive alterations in the structure of the stage will be necessitated by the production of Mr. Jones's new play 'The Tempter.' Concerning this promised piece, Mr. Jones writes to say that it is wholly original, owing nothing to previous plays, and having no connexion with the story of Patient Grizel.

On Thursday next Dr. Dabbs will give in Shanklin his four-act play entitled 'Jewels,' in which he will himself take a part.

The production at Stratford-on-Avon of Shakespeare's 'Coriolanus,' deferred in consequence of the illness of Mr. Benson from April last, has now taken place at the Memorial Theatre. Mr. Benson was Coriolanus; Mrs. Benson, Virgilia; and Miss Alice Chapin, Volumnia.

THE Gaiety will shortly reopen with Miss Florence St. John in 'La Mascotte.' The burlesque on the subject of Don Juan will not be given until October. On the 1st of that month the Prince of Wales's will, it is anticipated, reopen with a piece somewhat curiously called 'A Gaiety Girl.'

In 'Morocco Bound' at the Shaftesbury Theatre Miss Lettie Lind has been succeeded as Maude Sportington by Miss Minnie Palmer.

A SECOND edition of the sketch by Mr. Brookfield and Sir Augustus Harris, 'A Pal o' Archie,' has been given at the Palace Theatre of Varieties.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Arthur Williams his part in 'A Woman's Revenge' at the Adelphi has been played by Mr. E. W. Gardiner.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. T. W.—W. R.—H. F. W.—W. H. St. J.—H. R. N. B.—F. S.—C. A. W.—W. M.—E. A.—G. W. M.—H. S. Y.—S. P.—A. H.—A. W. C.—received.

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